INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

PRICE ONE ANNA

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR FHIROZESHAH M MEHTA IN 1913.

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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL. XXI NO. 138 BOMBAY TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

KING SETS WORLD SAVIOURS ON THEIR JOB

Calls Them To Harness Good Will To Serve Mankind

WE MUST NOT FAIL SAYS PREMIER

Leave Theories Alone And Get Down To Brass Tacks

BRING NEW MIND TO BEAR ON ISSUES | LEAD WORLD TO PROSPERITY AGAIN

The scene of great impressiveness together with grandeur heightened itself at the World Economic Conference when His Majesty the King delivered his opening speech.

The King said that he believed that for the first time in history a Sovereign presided at the opening of a Conference of all nations of the world.

He was confident that common endeavour would lead to beneficial results.

His Majesty paid a warm tribute to the League of Nations to which this meeting was due.

"The World is in an unquiet state and the task is heavy. It will not be achieved except through goodwill and sincere cooperation. There is evidence of a real desire to reach agreement which gives me hope," Thus concluded the King in blessing the work of the Conference.

KING'S SPEECH

LONDON, June 12.

In his opening speech, the King said:—

"At this time of widespread economic distress, it is with a feeliene of deep responsibility that I welcome you to this country.

I believe this is the first time in history that any Sovereign has presided at the opening of a Conference of all Nations of the World. I wish to express my satisfaction that such a gathering has been possible and my confidence that this common endeavour will lead to beneficial results.

WELCOMES ALL.

I welcome the representatives of States' Members of the League. I have always followed the work of the League of Nations with very keen appreciation and interest.

The League has convened a Conference and has prepaered the way for it through the valuable services of an expert committee. Without the League and without the ideals of the League, I doubt whether this great meeting could ever have taken place.

I welcome not less cordially representatives of States who are not members of the League. I recognise the spirit of helpful co-operation which has brought them to join these discussions.

REFERENCE TO INDIA

I futher wish to add special welcome to the representatives of Dominions and India.

Thereafter, speaking in French, the King said: "It is with profoundest emotion that I see around me this august assembly which seems so vast, but represents infinitely a vaster conception of hope and wishes of the entire world. The World is in an unquiet state. For you, the task is heavy, and it will not be achieved except through goodwill and sincere co-operation.

SEARCH FOR SOLUTION

I extend my hand to you, and with all my heart wish that your efforts will be brought to a happy result which peoples of world await impatiently."

Speaking again in English, His Majesty said: "I fully recognise the magnitude of the task of the Conference, but there is evidence of a real dsiree to reach an agreement which gives me hope."

All nations are suffering from a common ill. This is shown only too clearly by the rise in the figures of unemployment. The meaning of these figures in terms of human suffering has been my constant concern in recent years, and has been the concern of everyone here to-day upon whom the responsibility of Government rested.

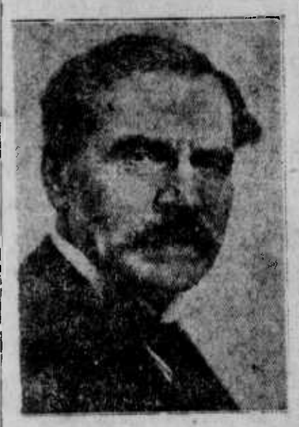
CALL FOR CO-OPERATION

In the face of this crisis which all realize and acknowledge, I appeal to you to co-operate for the sake of the ultimate good of the whole world. It cannot be beyond the power of man so to use the vast resources of the world as to assure material progress of civilisation. No diminution of these resources has taken place.

On the contrary, discovery, invention and organisation have multiplied these possibilities to such an extent that abundance of production itself has created new problems. Together with this amazing material progress, there has come a new recognition of inter dependence of Nations and the value of collaboration between them. Now is the opportunity to harness the new consciousness of common interests to the service of mankind.

FIRST STEP

In the firm belief that mutual consultation is the first step to consultation is the first step towards right action, I inaugurate the Conference and shall follow the deliberations with closest interest and attention. I pray that the results of your labours may set the world once more on the path to prosperity and ordered progress."—Reuter.



Mr. MACDONALD, Chairman of the London Conference.

KING opens the World Economic Conference.

LAUSANNE MUST BE COMPLETED, SAYS PREMIER.

Pleads For Relief Of Indebtedness Of All Nations

LONDON, June 12.

Mr. MacDonald welcoming the delegates hoped that the name of London Economic Conference would be carved amongst the great international gatherings which had brought blessings to mankind.

He said amid cheers, that he proposed to offer to King George an expression of the Conference's gratitude for the honour done to the Conference and the interest His Majesty had taken in its work, and pointing out that 67 Governments represented included 10 non-members of the League said that there was greater authority gathered in the Hall than was perhaps ever brought under one roof in the whole history of the world.

DEBTORS ALL.

Thhe Premier emphasised the magnitude of the problem, pointing out that the world for some years was suffering from economic decline which had closed factories limited employment, reduced the standard of living, brought some states to the verge of bankruptcy and inflicted on others recurring unbalanced budgets.

Since 1929 prices had fallen well below the line at which production was remunerative. This

(Continued on page 7.)

NEW SPIRIT PREVAILS IN WORLD CONFERENCE

Impressive Scenes In Inauguration Of Proceedings

(Special Cable).

LONDON, June 12.

It was characteristic of the spirit pervading the World Economic Conference that not a single military or naval uniform was worn by the delegates, when His Majesty the King, performed the opening ceremony.

Impressed by the grave dignity of the occasion, everyone worse strict morning dress, the only exceptions being one Indian wearing a white turban, and an Arab from Saudi Arab Delegation, in flowing white robes with gold encircled headdress.

The buzz of conversation suddenly gave way to a profound silence when the approach of the King was signalled.

Looking bronzed and fit, His Majesty entered the Hall just before 3 p.m. in black morning coat, great waistcoat, striped trousers, dark tie and had a white cornation buttonwhole.

Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Avenol accompanied him and took their seats to his right and left.

Everybody remained stood until His Majesty had finished his speech, which circulated all over the Hall, through loudspeakers.

An unusual feature of the speech was the delivery of a portion of the speech in French.

His Majesty referred to the fact that all Nations were suffering from a common ill, etc.

The King then left the Assembly Hall and Mr. MacDonald read the Presidential Address.

Govt. Not Anxious For Rapprochement

Kunzru Criticizes Simla For Its Indifference To Gandhiji's Gesture

POONA, June 20.

The 20th anniversary of the Servants of India Society was celebrated this morning, in the Society's premises. In the absence of Mr. G. K. Deodhar, the President of the Society, due to his illness, Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru, its Vice-President presided. Among the prominent members and Associates present were the Rt. Hon'ble Mr. Srinivas Sastri, and Dr. Paranjpe respectively. In opening the proceedings Pandit Kunzru briefly referred to the work done by the Society, particulary regarding the removal of untiuchability in conformity with the general policy of Gandhiji in this matter.

GANDHIJI'S COURAGE.

Dealing with the political situation he expressed thankfulness of the Society at the happy termination of Mahatma Gandhi's fast and appreciated his courage in suspending the Civil Disobedience. This action was believed to have been actuated by a genuine desire for epace not merely by Indians but also by some representatives of European opinion.

Pandit Kuzru has been reliably informed that Simla itself took the same view at first, but unfortunately it changed its mind. He thougut that men on the spot, dominated by the consideration of prestige, were making generous gesture on the part of the Government impossible. The recent appeal by the Constitutionalists for a change in policy had apparently left the Government unmoved. The Ordinance acts seemed to have turned Government's mind from the thoughts of peace.

INADEQUATE WRITE PAPER.

In the discussion of constitutional reforms the Speaker dwelt at length on "the utter inadequacy of the White Paper proposals to satisfy any political party in India." He remarked that the substance of power was being withheld from India The reform proposals were based on mistrust and a desire to concede the minimum possible and the spirit in which these were conceived had to change before any ctable solution of the Indo-British rpoblem could be arrived at.

Concluding he appealed for Hindu-Muslim unity Hindus and Moslems held the fate of the country in their hands. A heavy responsibility also rested on the princes who, having been conceded all that they demanded, should join others in achieving freedom for their country.

Other prominent members also joined in the discussions.

MR. SASTRI'S VIEW.

Mr. Sastri, winding up the proceedings with a brief speech, laid stress on the fact that both principles and compromise had their place in politics. He held that compromise, if it was an improvement, should nit be rejected only because it clashed with one or another principle. He agreed with other speakers in their critiesms of the White Pape.

BENEFITS OF BRITISH CONNECTIONS.

rM. Sastri said:—"This you may say is a far off hope I admit it is. But when one is in trouble and travail it is not unwide to derive strength even from these slender sources." Mr. Srinivasa Sastri asked the audience to hamble through history of other nations since the war and remarked that everywhere except in Britain the rise of one political party meant the destruction of the vanquished party.

He said: "If you would forget for the moment that you are Indians within the British Empire carrying the yoke of the Empire on your necks and consider yourself impartial students of of the history of various propressive countries of Europe, you will not be unwilling to admit that it is only in British Empire to-day that the rise to power of one party is not accompanded by the destruction of the fortunes and liberties of the other political parties.

"We are an oriental race and as the foreign influence is withdrawn, there is the possibility of political movements being marked by actual hatred, persecution and oppression of one party anothre I belie that if our political destination is reached with the consent and co-operation of Britain then our political careers will run through smoother waters and you and I will not be anxious to sweep our rivals away from our paths".

MAHATMA'S WEIGHT SAME

Doctors To Decide If He Can Take Part In Politics

POONA, June 12.

A medical board consisting of Bombay and Poona doctors who used to attend on Gandhiji during his fast days, will examine him on Wednesday, and it is learnt that whether or not Gandhiji can take part in the political discussions immediately, will depend on the Doctor' report.

Dr. Ansari is expected on Thursday.

Nothing is known definitely about the arrival of other Congress leaders, but much will depend on the verdict of the Doctors on Wednesday.

A slight disappointing feature occurred to-day in Gandhiji's health; his weight showing no increase over yesterday's weight, as expected. His general condition continues to be satisfactory.

Dr. Purshottam Patel will be examining him to-morrow morning in the usual course.

Mrs. Naidu, who has been ill for the last three days, is better to-day.—A.P.

'16 17 CONVERSION LOAN TO BE PAID IN FULL

CALCUTTA, June 12.

The Controller of Currency in a press communique notified that the whole of the outstanding balance of four per cent conversion loan 1916/17 will be repaid at par on 1st July, 1933 with all interest due up to date in terms of the notification of the Government of India in the Finance department No. F/3 (2-A) F-33 dated 31st March 1931. Interest will no accrue on the loan from and after 1st July, 1933. A. P

CONSULTEES RETURN TO LONDON

nt To Examine I. C. S. Associations

LONDON, June 12.

Those delegates to the Select Committee who took advantage of the brilliant weather and Whitsun recess to spend holiday outside London have now returned in readiness for continuance to-morrow of evidence of two Civil Service Associations. They will be followed by nine representatives on behalf of the All-India Association of European Government servants who comprise names cabled on 2nd June with the addition of S. L. Sale.

Out Of The Gloaming.

The inevitable has happened and the Catholic-Nazi alliance against Jews, Communists, and Socialists has been treated as a "scrap of paper" by the Nazis. Only one Catholic has been killed, but they hope to do better next time.

* * * *

The great World Economic Conference is now discussing the economic malaise which Premier MacDonald is going to blow up with one of his nebulous and vacuous orations. (N.B.—Since writing he has done it.) The other countries are also doing their bit by a preliminary tariff war.

* * * *

The "Times of India" now says that the Government are logically entitled to maintain their present attitude of not freeing the political prisoners. A case of recovering one's logical balance by a double summersault.

* * * *

Sir Kingsley Wood advised Britishers not to make India a party question, as then it would be lost to them. No such danger just now. They are all standing sturdily by the White Paper and the safeguards. Their quarrel is only for the Tory Leadership.

* * * *

The Servants of India Society's report says that it opposed repression as futile and "assiduously pleaded for greater realism with Congress" because the country was not prepared for agitation large enough to achieve the results in view.

* * * *

But we are not told the ultimate results of all these negative political activities—whether they were able to evolve a better and brighter world. But since they thank all their financial supporters for helping their "nation-building activities," they must have succeeded beyond expectations.

* * * *

It is some consolation that, while the Ministerial nation-builders are resting on their oars, hoping for better days when people will drink more and provide money for our popular ministers to have a rise in their salaries, there at least is one Society which is continually building its finances regardless of deep depression.

* * * *

Rain is fighting shy of Bombay, despite the eminent Meteorologist who promised us a deluge some days ago. Now again the Arabian Sea Monsoon is said to be fairly active along the West Coast but Bombay is experiencing a gruelling 'dry wave". There must be a Two-Power pact between the Hydraulic Engineer and the Rain God, and between these two Bombay goes to the wall.

* * * *

A Hindu Sabhaite tells the public that the Sabhaites are resisting Muslim communalism by themselves being communalists. A great believer in the Homeopathic principle of like kills like! But not in the Homeopathic practice of infinitesimal doses.

* * * *

"No Government sending its representatives to London would have any confidence in dealing with an Indian delegation which did not represent the Government of the day," writes the "Times of India." Quite right. But will the Government of the day ever be different from the Government of to-morrow or yesterday?

* * * *

"The Oxford University Union was very thinly attended when the House passed by 32 votes to 16 a resolution condemning the Indian Policy as set out by the White Paper."

* * * *

Reuter's fine. He knows when a meeting is (to be) thinly attended and when to its utmost capacity, or even overflowing. Pity the pro-White Paper members forgot to come.

* * * *

"A Chicago hotel added to its personnel five girl linguists to help the travellers (who had been there to visit the Chicago Fair) with their problems.—"Hindu Weekly."

In spite of this, when a Madrasi asked: "Enna Samachara?" nobody was able to make out what particular commodity he was asking for; and it seems the girl replied at last that her name wasn't Anna.

* * * *

"MPING THEIR STYKE"

"FILM STARS WITH "NO DIVORCE" CLAUSE IN THEIR CONTRACTS"
—"The Indian Express".

Just like Sub-Editors with no "head"-ing clause in their contracts (if they are having any contract at all) in Muker Nallamuthu Chetty—Don't gasp!—Street.

* * * *

Tearful Daughter: "Is there no cure for love at first sight?"

Her mother: "Yes, dear, the second look."

TABULATED ADLETS

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Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (upto 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under. "Box No.——The Advertisement Department, The Bombay Chronicle", Old Custom House Road, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Numbers should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted, Experienced English Correspondent, Typist. Salary Rs. 40. Apply Box No. 680, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". (680).

Wanted Efficient Accountant on Rs. 75—100. Must furnish Rs. 300 (cash) Security. Apply sharp Box No. 686, "Bombay Chronicle"

Wanted a Teacher having experience of directing a Montessori class, to work in the Aryan Education Society's Marathi Primary School. Apply before 18th instant stating qualifications and terms, along with testimonials. One with Marathi as mother tongue will be preferred. Secretary, Aryan Education Society, 6, Benam Hall Lane, Bombay 4. (661)

Wanted Graduates, strong in English and Sanskrit, able to take higher standards. Only those who are prepared to work with a spirit of sacrifice need apply to: Principal, Gurukul, Shuklatirth, via Ankleshwar. (6773)

Wanted For Jaswant College, Jodhpur.—(1) A B.Com. Steno-Typist, expert in typewriting, grade Rs. 70—4—150. (2) An M.A. in English preferably a man with Hindi and Philosophy, grade Rs. 70—4—110—8—150. In each case stating pay according to qualifications and teaching experience and provident fund benefits after confirmation. Apply before 30th June, '33 to the Director of Education, Government of Jodhpur, Jodhpur. (6811)

45. DOCTORS & NURSES.

Wanted a female L.C.P. & S. for the State Hospital. Apply stating qualifications, age, nationality, minimum terms (private practice being not allowed) with copies of testimonials to the Chief Medical Officer, Dharampur State, (Dist. Surat). (6737).

49. HOMOEOPATHY.

The Victoria Homeopathic College, 144, Girgaon Back Road, Bombay. Two Years' Course. Convenient morning and evening classes. Non-matriculates will be admitted. For admission, Apply to the Principal immediately. (682)

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted Youngmen, Free training in Electrical Engineering, Wireless, Telegraphy and Commerce. Session 1st July. Limited seats. Prospectus on 5 annas.—Royal Institute of Technology, Delhi. (670)

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Agent Wanted by A. and M. Smith, Ltd., Aberdeen, Scotland, for the sale of Kippered Herrings and other smoked fish. State references and experience.

Paid Agents Wanted for selling Pemium Bond. Insurance Business. Starting Rs. 30, 50, 100. Cash security essential Rs. 100 to 500. Apply with Testimonials: Dhruva Bros., 106 Cowasjee Patel St., Fort, Bombay. (685).

85. ENGINEERS.

Wanted—To know that the Civil Engineering College, Lucknow trains candidates for the subordinate Engineering Services. Next session commences from July for Sub-Overseer, Overseer & Sub-Engineering classes. For free prospectus apply to the Principal. (527).

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkhas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle Rock, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, and Mhow. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

100. MACHINERY WANTED.

R. G. Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., Lucknow—Wanted Looms little used 48, 46, 44 inch wide. Pern-Winding Machines secondhand spinning frames, roving frames, intermediate frames. The above machines should not be older than 1934. (663).

129. SALE! SALE!! SALE!!!

On Sale! On Sale!! At the Mus-lim University, Aligarh, a complete electric Power Plant in good condition and in perfect working order comprising:—(1) One Ruston, Crude Oil, cold starting Engine, Size No. I, Class H, 52 B.H.P., complete with belting and air compressor. (2) One 34 K.W. Shunt Wound Generator D.C. 220/320 Volts suitable for battery charging. (3) One Motor 0.5 B.H.P. with a suitable regulator. (4) One Switch Board. (5) Water tanks, Oil tanks, Valve grinders, wrenches, etc. Can be seen by appointment with the Officer-in-charge, Electric Installation, Muslim University, Aligarh. Offers to be sent to the Registrar, Muslim University, Aligarh, U.P., by the 7th of July, 1933. (6817)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
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4th and Subsequent Insertions ...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns

Coorg Forest Department

TENDER NOTICE.

Mercara, the 7th June, 1933.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of 108 tons of cleaned sandalwood lying in the Fraserpet Sandal Koti. Tenders should reach this office on or before 8th July, 1933.

For further particulars apply to the CHIEF FOREST OFFICER, COORG.

C. J. VAN HAEFTEN,
Ag. Chief Forest Officer.
6807

Public Notice

NOTICE

H. H. THE MAHARANI CHIMNABAI SAHEB GAEKWAD OF BARODA HINDU GIRLS' SCHOLARSHIP TRUST FUND.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the general Hindu public that the trustees of the abovenamed fund propose to give about 75 scholarships to deserving Hindu girls who are studying in high schools, arts, science, and medical colleges of the Baroda State or in Bombay Presidency, (excepting Sind and other Indian States).

The applicants will be required to submit certificates regarding studies, character, attendance, progress and financial condition of parents, etc.

Application forms, being obtained from the Secretary, must be returned duly filled in by 20th July 1933 to the Secretary.

SHARADA MEHTA,
Hon. Secretary.

Date 12th June, 1933.
Elisbridge, Ahmedabad.

P. S. Girls studying in vernacular or anglo-vernacular standards should not apply as no scholarships are awarded to them. 6814

NOTICE

PROPOSAL TO CHANGE A SHIP'S NAME.

NOTICE IS HEREBY ISSUED for the information of all concerned that His Highness Nawab Mirza Husain Yaver Khan Saheb, Nawab of Cambay, has applied to the Board of Trade under section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the ship "Jolly Charles" of London Official Number 145571 of gross tonnage 637.09 tons register tonnage 284.63 tons heretofore owned by His Highness for permission to change her name to "Cambay Star" and to have her registered in the new name at the Port of Bombay as owned by His Highness.

Any objection to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at Bombay within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement.

Cambay, 8th June, 1933.

B.O.
N. D. MEHTA,
Dewan,
Cambay State. (6813)

NOTICE

THE C. K. P. FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

A MEETING of the DONORS of the C.K.P. FLOOD RELIEF FUND will be held on SATURDAY, the 17th June, 1933, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the Dnyati Griha at Dadar to consider the question of the final disposal of the balance of the Fund. Donors are requested to attend.

Bombay, 10th June, 1933.

N. G. MOHILE,
Secretary. (6816)

South Indian Railway Company, Ltd.

(Incorporated in England)

GENERAL STORES DEPARTMENT.

An AUCTION SALE of STORES, consisting mainly of new, best Yorkshire iron and steel bars of sizes, Electrical goods, Lowmoor iron and copper rivets, bolts, nuts and washers of sizes, gauge glasses Engineering tools, carriage fittings, wrought iron scrap, clocks, watches, Typewriters lamps of sorts and other unserviceable and surplus Railway materials will be held at 11 a.m. on MONDAY, the 10th July, 1933, and the following days at the Landing Superviser's Office, Madras Egmore. Printed list of items to be sold may be had on application to Messrs. V. Perumal Chetty & Sons, 5, Stringer's Street, G. T. Madras, or to the Landing Supervisor, South Indian Railway Company, Limited, Madras. Egmore.

J. T. DIXON,
Ag. Superintendent of Stores.
Office of the Supdt. of Stores,
Negapatam, 8th June, 1933. 6815

AUCTION SALES

VORA & CO.

Telephone No. 23500.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), 14th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) at Chowpatty Sea Face, next to Vianelli's Restaurant of teak and blackwood furniture, cabinet gramophone, Singer machine, musical box, English safe, steel cabinet, drawing room cabinet, show case, wardrobes, Chesterfield suite, electric chandeliers, Jacobine oval dining table and chairs, glassware, etc., on view.

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT CHUNAM KILN LANE, KNOWN AS ATTAR MOHOLLA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Thakoredas and Madgavkar, Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Jan Mahomed Haji Joonas and pursuant to the power of sale given in the Mortgage dated the 8th August, 1932, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SATURDAY, the 1st July, 1933, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:-

All that piece of Fazandari land together with the messuage, tenement and building standing thereon situate at Chunam Kiln Lane, commonly called Attar Moholla, admeasuring about 320 square yards, bearing Collector's New Survey No. 3002, Cadastral No. 1316 of Mandvi Division and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 3173, 3174, Street Nos. 36——38—40—42 and bounded on the East by a sweeper's passage, on the West by the property of Dola Ismail, on the North by a sweeper's passage and on the South by Chunam Kiln Lane or Attar Moholla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakoredas and Madgavkar, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at 31-33, Hummum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned:—

BENNETT & CO.

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	T	Arrive	Leave
xGinyo Maru	9,000	1 June	14 June
Terukuni Maru	12000	.....	†24 June
*Genoa Maru	6785.	17 June.	2 July.
Hakusan Maru	10,500	..	@ 10 July
*Tottori Maru	5373.	30 June	13 July
Haruna Maru	10,500	..	@ 25 July
*Bengal Maru	5396	18 July	2 August
Katori Maru	10000	.....	@8 August

*Limited passengers Japanese food.
x Calls at Colombo. @ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
Yasukuni Maru	12,000	19 June	6 July
Hakone Maru	10500	5 July	23 July

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO Via HONOLULU.

Asama Maru	17,000	5 July
Taiyo Maru	14500	16 July

KOBE-SEATTLE Via VANCOUVER

Hikawa Maru	11,600	17 July
Hiye Maru	11600	31 July

Subject to alteration without notice.

For particulars re Freight and Passage please apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Cox's Building, Hornby Road
Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279;
Telegrams; "YUSEN."

Osaka Shoshen Kaisha O. S. K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE To Japan Via SINGAPORE HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure
Shunko Maru	10th June	15th June
Altai ,,	16th ,,	24th ,,
Alaska ,,	23rd ,,	8th July
Hague ,,	9th July	22nd ,,

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA LTD
(Incorporated in Japan)
Raj Building Hornby Road
Bombay
Telegrams:—"Shosen."

The CARLTON

6-30 and 10 p.m.
WED. & THURS. MATINEE At 4 p.m.

The tale of a monster who looked like a man ....Conceived in madness ..... built with love!

"FRANKENSTEIN"
WITH
BORIS KARLOFF,
COLIN CLIVE
MAE CLARKE
JOHN BOLES

Also showing a—
SLIM SUMMERVILLE
Comedy

COTTON

LATEST INFORMATION IS MONEY ITSELF

COTTON BUSINESS.—We transact cotton business on behalf of our clients through the E. I. C Association Ltd. and the Mahajan Association. Our clients remain in touch with all the latest information from all Foreign Markets which help them to cover their bargains profitably.

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INDIAN MUSLIM IN MURDER CHARGE

Wife, London Dance-Club Beauty, Is Found Dead With 36 Wounds

"Her father, she told all her friends, had been a master wire-maker, although actually he was a miner." This seeems to be the keynote of the strange life of false poses followed by Mrs. Mona Lavinia Hussain, who when still a beautiful girl of twenty-three, was stabbed to death at her home in Churton-St., Pimlico, London, W., in mail week.

She lived two lives, in fact; one that of her dreams, in which she saw herself perhaps a film star, but at least a woman of fashion and position; the other her ordinary working and home life.

But there was something exotic even in her home life, for she married an Indian chef named Nessar Hussain—married him at the age of sixteeen. He having been arrested in a Livrpool boarding-house, is charged with her murder.

He was remanded by the Westminster magistrate till May 27.

Mona's dream life took her much to the West End, and was an existence entirely separate from that of her life at home, a friend of her informs "The People."

This friend, Miss Norah Jackson, of Brixton Hill, S.W., seems to have been much in the dead girl's confidence and to have had insight to a remarkable degree into her strange character.

"For this West End life," Miss Jackson said, "Mona had adopted the name of Alma, and used this during her attempts to become a famous film beauty.

"SINGLE-HANDED FIGHT."

"She always dressed in the height of fashion, but often she went hungry in order to buy a little trinket or a pretty bit of girl's wear.

"She said that her father was dead and she was fighting the world singlehanded. But one day, in a moment of confession, she told me that really her home was near a Cumberland mine and she hoped the time would come when she would go there as a woman of wealth."

Thus, probably, Miss Jackson suggested, the girl's attempt to become a film actress. In her pseudonym of Alma she was filmed amongst an amateur company for a screen play called "Parade of Beauty." This was shown in a club of which she was a member and was received enthusiastically—especially her part in it—but the agents looked askance.

During this time she frequented dance clubs a good deal, whereon account of her beauty invitations were showered upon her. She had the opportunity of dining at expensive restaurants and of using costly cars.

But seldom would she take advantage of these offers. For, apart from periods of separation she did not neglect her home life or her home.

She was a hard-working girl in spite of her strange life of dreams, or perhaps because of it. She studied hard in her spare time.

While she was working in a sports garden she obtained that knowledge of German which, according to a witness at the inquest, she employed later in correspondence with a "boy friend."

STORY OF QUARRELS.

This witness was the dead girl's cousin, Mrs. Mavis Ellwood, of Lime-grove, Shepherds Bush, who spoke of quarrels between Mona and her husband.

Mrs. Ellwood said that Mrs. Hussain threatened to leave her husband because he was ill-treating her, and the husband replied, "If you leave me again and come back for your things I will kill you."

Mrs. Hussain only laughed and thought he was joking. They had been separated three or four times previously.

"Was there another man?" asked the Coroner.—"No," said Mrs. Ellwood, "but she had been receiving letters and he was getting wise to it. She said they were from a girl friend, but they were really from a boy friend, with whom she had been keeping company when she was away from him.

"One letter had paper money in it for her 'bus fare to go to Guild ford to see her boy friend."

"And her husband was jealous of this?" asked the Coroner.—"Yes," replied Mrs. Ellwood.

She explained that Hussain must have discovered letters from this friend in his wife's handbag. The boy used to write to her in German.

She then described a dramatic scene between the husband and wife, when Mrs. Hussain told him she was going to leave him. She said that Hussain asked: "Why don't you go to your lover?"

His wife replied: "Yes, I have got a lover," and he struck her in the face."

Later in the day, Mrs. Ellwood continued, she asked Hussain whether his wife had returned. He replied: "No, and if she does come home she will not get out of the door quick enough because I will kill her before she has a chance to run out again."

When she told him not to talk that way, he said, "I will kill you, too, if you don't get out of here."

Sir Bernard Spilsbury, the famous pathologist, said there were 36 separate cuts and stabs in various parts of Mrs. Hussain's body. In some cases a single blow might have produced more than one wound. He agrgeed that the wounds might have been inflicted with a long blood-stained chef's knife, which was produced.

The inquiry was adjourned until Friday.

HUSBAND ACCUSES POLICE.

Nessar Hussain, the dead girl's husband, smiled to a number of Indian friends in the public part of Westminster police courut before taking his place in the dock yesterday.

Mr. Halkett, the magistrate, asked whether the prisoner would like legal aid, and, being told by an interpreter that he would, agreed to grant it.

Detective-Inspector Thomas Thompson stated that at 10.40 a.m. on May 19 he saw Hussain detained at Liverpool Central police station.

"It was very quick", commented the magistrate.

The inspector said that the arrest was made upon a circulated description. Hussain, he continued, said he understood English very well. In reply to the charge he then said "Yes, I don't care what happens to me now. Here I am; take me."

Through the interpreter, Hussain was asked if he had any question to put to the inspector, and he exclaimed in Hindustani: "The whole thing is a lie. I was made to drink, and I was drunk when I said this. I have nothing else to say except that the whole thing is a lie."

MONEY "WHOLLY UNNECESSARY"

Unemployment Proves Costlier Than Work

"Why money or barter at all?" asked Mr. Robert O. Mennell, of London, speaking at the Friends' Meeting House, Manchester, in a lunch-hour address. The whole world economically, was in a sorry state, worrying itself to death over money. The experts disagreed profoundly on the subject. It was because they were trying to find a solution always assuming that there must be a quid pro quo in terms of money. Workers, capital, and goods lay unemployed on the one hand; human suffering and misery increased at an alarming rate on the other. People took it that all would come right gradually. It would not.

Money was primarily an attempt to measure values and to facilitate exchange. It was an attempt to arrange a square deal, to obtain value for value. But if they really looked at the system they could see it was quite impossible to put a cash value on things. All sorts of things today were considered as worthless, or almost worthless—food (it was burnt), land, ships, men. Men got £500 a week from stock-broking; other men got 45s. a week for useful responsible work. There were thousands of teachers wanting to teach, children needing to be taught, architects, builders, bricklayers, anxious to build the schools. Money prevented them. Labour was regarded as an item on the cost side of the account, when really it was to be unemployed that was an expense. When people were unemployed they deteriorated body and soul. Men wanted to work not for the money it brought, but because it was man's nature to work, to create things, to serve. The only sound economic formula was, "Freely ye have received, freely give".

SYSTEM BREAKING DOWN.

Money was wholly unnecessary. Let everyone have all he wanted. If they could not sell it it would be no use taking more than their needs. Saturation point would be quickly reached. Thanks to machinery they could be supplied. What about the "won't works" they asked. There would be few, Mr. Mennell declared. The healthy human wanted to work; the unhealthy ones could travel till they were sick of it to the good of sailors, ships, miners, and people in general, or be lazy until they longed for something to do. The time was ripe, for the world was disgusted with the way the present system was breaking down.

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on 15 December, 2016

RELIGION SHOULD UNITE, NOT DIVIDE MEN

Realisation Of Fellowship Of Faiths Will Ensure Progress Of Humanity, Says Dr. Kurtkoti

The All Faiths Conference concluded its sessions at Nasik last week. His Holiness Jagadguru Shankaracharya (Dr. Kurtkoti), who presided over the sessions, summed up the proceedings of the Conference on the concluding day with the following observations:—

Our dream of an All Faiths Conference in India has at last materialised. Representatives belonging to both the sexes of almost all principal Faiths from all parts of India have gathered together and enlightened us on important and distinctive truths taught by their Faiths. From the several papers read, it is evident that all the speakers have striven to keep steadily in view the ideal set forth by the conveners of the conference and have carried on candid discussion evincing extraordinary self-control. It is a matter for immense pleasure that more than twenty-five speakers contributed to our deliberations. I offer my congratulations to them all.

The World Fellowship of Faiths has proposed a list of subjects to be discussed in its meetings. While some speakers came very near the mark in the choice of the subject they took up for discussion, as for instance Dr. Clifford Manshardt in his paper on "Religion and Machine Industry," Mr. Subramhanya Sharma of Bangalore has taken his subject "The Conquest of Fear" directly from that list.

UNITY IN DIVERSITY.

The tenor of the papers and discussions, however, more than confirms the cherished hopes of the promoters of the Chicago Conference, because all of them breathe the same spirit that has inspired those that have conceived the holy idea of a World Fellowship of Faiths. The various views put forward by the speakers only strengthen our conviction that no faith in the world was ever intended to be exclusive or to be directed to dividing humanity into warring groups. Nature seems to abhor absolute difference, for unity in diversity is the law that reigns everywhere. Philosophy aims at establishing the real unity that underlies all apparent difference and religion sets forth the means of realising that unity in practice.

All the disciplinary rules of conduct, set forth by different faiths from time to time, are seen to be the same at bottom, for, they are all ultimately reducible to the one rule that we should look upon others as our own selves. Deviations, if any there be found in the recommendations of the Founders, are only apparently so, born out of zealous enthusiasm for their own doctrines, and should never be regarded as a definite departure from the general rule discovered in all faiths. These seeming exceptions are to be explained as temporary adaptations to times and circumstances. To change our clothes in accordance with different seasons is not evidently for the sake of change, but for the protection of our body neat or cold. To change the position of our body in relation to the ground to suit its level is not merely for the sake of change, but for the preservation of our balance.

The realisation of this principle of unity and its practical application as taught by all the faiths in common is the one key that unlocks all doors now shut against human progress. This cannot be better illustrated than by applying it to the topics raised for discussion by the World Fellowship in Chicago—"Depression due to over-production" and "Poverty amidst Plenty," are obvious children born of competition conceived in a spirit directly opposed to the principle of Unity. Man is on the verge of becoming enslaved by machines because of his inordinate greed and desire to steal a march over some of his less favoured brethren—greed and desire that come into conflict with the principle of Unity.

PATRIOTISM.

Patriotism falsely so-called and armaments are further side-tracks from the straight path of oneness and violence and warfare the grim ghosts ready to pounce upon any one who fails to conform to that straight path. On the other hand, if we duly recognise this unity which underlies all creation, the feeling of Universal Brotherhood is intensified and patriotism is expanded into world consciousness, for the correct application of our principles of unity of life in this way makes the whole of the world our motherland in an even nobler sense of the word.

As man begins to see the same Self in all beings, competition will give way to co-operation and compassion and then man will be the real master of machines, because greed and desire, symbols of separateness, will have ceased to exist. Poverty and depression will consequently be things of the past. Under the new, as opposed to the existing, World Order that will prevail, non-violence and love, nay, the total absence of the feeling of separateness, will be the ruling principle of conduct and in this atmosphere of one-ness there exists no room for fear.

All race and religious prejudices will be done away with, as these are born out of misunderstandings due to surface differences. A real Fellowship of Faiths will be on the scene, ever pointing to the common unity of all life. If civilization is to be saved from ever threatening wreck, we have to find this Fellowship and Tolerance in practical life.

GOD-IDEA.

Our real work begins when the Conference ends. Each one of us has to make an effort to understand the other's point of view. The Hindu will try to realise what his Muslim brother means, when, for instance, the latter is talking of an Impersonal God. Similarly if an earnest Muhammadan thinker tries to realise the higher standpoint of Vedanta Philosophy, he may learn to his surprise that, according to the latter, to call God impersonal is also to put a human limitation on the Almighty, that God is neither impersonal nor personal.

He is super-personal—in the sense of having perfect freedom to use either personal or impersonal mediums. It should not be impossible for God Almighty to manifest Himself in any way in which His devotees adore Him. Because men feel bound by the limitations of their own bodies, they need have no fear that the Almighty also may be similarly bound by the form through which He may be worshipped. God has created these forms and He is above and beyond them all.

It may also rest entirely on the free will of the devotee to see God with or without form. Material things are used by human beings, who are attached to worldly life, as symbols of the Almighty. It is the feeling which gives sacredness not only to temples but to churches, mosques and tombs as well. Every one knows it is the principle behind, which creates this feeling and not the atoms of matter that are used in building up that substance. Differences, thus, thrive in the field of faith, fade under the shadow of reason and vanish in the light of realisation.

His Holiness JAGADGURU SHRI SHANKARACHARYA (Dr. Kurtkoti), who presided over the All-Faiths Conference held ate Nasik last week.

PROCESS OF CLEAN SING.

As a matter of fact, all Faiths in this world are passing through a process of cleansing at the present time. Hindu leaders like Gandhiji have taken up the cause of untouchables. Mustafa Kema Pasha has set free the veiled womankind of Turkey. The post-war trials of Christian nations are rousing up the followers of "the Man from Galilee" to their duty of preserving Peace.

Nothing was more pleasing than the remark of Moulana L. A. Haidari of Lucknow, made in his speech yesterday that he holds all to be Muslims who accept the principle of surrender to God, for, according to him, Islam means surrender. On similar grounds a Hindu will be able to call all others Hindus, a Christian will call all others Christians, a Budhist wiell call all others Budhists. Thus there is no change of allegiance on the part of any to realise this principle common to all faiths.

The present opportunity has been taken of briefly summing up my views on these points, especially because I am anxious that at least a short account of the results of the discussions of this Conference should reach America in time to be of some service to those engaged in the World Fellowship of Faiths in case I am prevented from being personally present there."

WHY I MAY NOT GO.

I may at once state candidly that I have accepted the invitation in the sense that I shall either go myself or send a representative. In case I go myself I must be in a position to carry on the traditional routine of the Peetha, which I have the honour to occupy, a routine which has been continued without break for a thousand years and more, and which requires the day-to-day presence of a certain number of persons versed in the Vedic lore for the proper performance of due ceremonials. It is not like the sending of a single individual on a long voyage. The expense of such a protracted travel will be so heavy that I hesitate to agree to throw any burden on the followers of the Peetha in these days of extreme economic crisis.

Our people are accustomed to be patient and try to pull through and submit to even half-starved existence in circumstances, in which the impatient population of any other country would possibly have risen in revolt. I am glad to say that some leading gentlemen have voluntarily offered to bear part of the burden cheerfully for what they consider to be the good of mankind, but I am feeling constrained and cannot reconcile myself to this heavy expenditure when I know the condition of famished souls in our country. It may happen, as has been reported in many quarters, that generous Princes will come forward to defray the expense but even then, it is a matter for deep consideration as to whether I should spend that amount, when forthcoming, on my visit, or, use that money to call spiritual leaders to our shores to take part in the next session of the World Fellowship of Faiths in India.

These and other thoughts have kept me oscillating and even if I should ultimately make up my mind to stay away, I hope that what little has been said up till now will be of some assistance to the deliberations in America in determining the direction of Indian thought with regard to those great problems that are agitating all minds at the present day.

The keen interest all of you have shown in the work of the Conference, and the active co-operation of Teheir Highnesses Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad and Maharaja Tukojirao Holkar who sent their representatives with substantial donations to place our work on a permanent footing will considerably strengthen our hands in the formation of an All-Faiths League.

THANKS TO WORKERS.

Before I close it becomes my pleasant duty to express my heart felt appreciation of the meritorious services rendered by all the gentlemen whose unstinting efforts have made this Conference a complete success. Our special thanks are due to Sir Govindrao Pradhan, who so readily consented to become the Chairman of the Reception Committee, and Mr. R. P. Masani, Secretary of the Bombidea of holding such a conference at his command and spared no pains to give concrete shape to the idea and make the conference a success despite the ill-health that dogged his steps.

Another gentleman, whose strenuous exertions and hearty co-operation I cannot leave unmentioned, prefers like a true Karma yogin to remain incognito Rao Bahadur G. V. Pradhan, President of the Working Committee, was intensely anxious to do his best for this conference, but was unfortunately hindered by continued illness in his house, which was totally unexpected. The Conference is under high obligation to the Rajasaheb of Sur and the Proprietor of this theatre for having so kindly and generously lent us the use of their buildings for our conference.

Choosing the head of a particular religious institution as president of an All-Faiths Conference of such a kind is, I believe, the first instance in the history of religious movements. The consciousness, that a President of such a conference is not, the representative of any Faith but is occupying that position in order to steadfastly hold an equal balance between all, has never left me during these three days. Being in the chair I had to deny myself the pleasure of explaining the contribution of the philosophic religion of the Vedas to the evolution of the spiritual thought of the world.

I have felt, as I sincerely believe you have all felt, the same Divine Principle flowing in all our hearts and inspired with that Faith we can all form a genuine Fellowship of Faiths which can brave many, if not all the intricate problems of the present age.

DON'T MURDER!

There is all the world over a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (S. P. C. A.), but that Society has not thought of the huge slaughter of the Cod fish for the mere sake of Cod-liver Oil.

The discovery that Cod-liver Oil can be efficiently supplanted by a Vegetable plant grown in India was made by European Medical Men and Scientists of eminence but nothing was so far done in the East or in the West to market this most efficient substitute in the form of a scientific compound in order to oust Cod-liver Oil and its countless preparations.

For the first time in the history of Medical Science, this has now been done by the Juvenol Laboratories, Bombay. While the first two products put by them on the market have in rapid succession secured for them Gold Medals, the present product which has been aptly named by them "COD-LI-LEU" is bound to elicit international approbation. "COD-LI-LEU" contains the concentrated extract of the Vegetable plant in question with luscious Orange Juice as its vehicle. Another feature of it is that synthetized vitamin "D"—not derived from Cod-liver Oil, but derived by a synthetic process from unobjectionable material is incorporated in "COD-LI-LEU". As a matter of fact, it is for the sake of this Vitamin "D" that Cod-liver Oil has become so famous, although all brands of that Oil cannot be said to contain a stable proportion of it. "COD-LI-LEU" on the other hand contains per ounce not less than 3750 international units in an unvarying ratio. Another feature is that "COD-LI-LEU" is also issued in a compound form under the name "COMPOUND COD-LI-LEU," with the further addition of Eucalyptol, Quinine, and Potassii Guaiacolsulphonas to make it effective where Bronchial and Lung Complaints have persisted for a long time. Usually Creosote is administered with Cod-liver Oil in such cases, but Potassii Guaiacolsulphonas is the safest form of Creosote and is well borne even by children. Quinine and Eucalyptol have, of course, their own specific actions.

It will thus be seen that while Cod-liver Oil has survived more vicissitudes in its long history of usefulness than any other curative and restorative agent, "COD-LI-LEU" will eclipse Cod-liver Oil and its numberless preparations.

A 12 oz. bottle of "PLAIN COD-LI-LEU" is retailed by all good Chemists at Rs. 2/12/- only, while the "COMPOUND COD-LI-LEU" costs only 8 annas extra per bottle. The dosage, in either case, being only 2 to 3 teaspoonfuls, it is better and cheaper in the long run, all things being considered, than Cod-liver Oil which, with its contents of certain animal impurities, is admittedly repulsive and indigestible.

If in difficulty of obtaining supplies, please write to P. O. Box 4013, Bombay. If any Medical Practitioner is not aware of this preparation it is the patriotic duty of every reader to bring it to his notice and Vice Versa it is the professional duty of every Medical Practitioner to bring it to the notice of his patients. The responsibility of convincing the Medical Faculty that "COD-LI-LEU" is not a "fake" preparation but one that is endorsed by Scientists and Medical Men is undertaken by the Laboratories. The reader will never regret if he clips out this cutting and saves it for future reference because, there will shortly appear a prize competition in which Rs. 1000/- can be won.

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TO-DAY
AT ALL SHOWS
A COMPLETE RECORD OF
DERBY
RUN AT EPSOM ON MAY 31ST
BROUGHT BY AIR MAIL
PARAMOUNT NEWS

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Bombay, June 12.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 12-6-33 Colaba Point 0.00"; Fort 0.10"; J J Hospital 0.00"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 0.30".

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 1.91"; Fort 4.15"; J J Hospital 3.65"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 1.56.

Total for the corresponding period of 1932 Colaba Point 0.61. Fort 1.87"; J J Hospital 0.98".

Total for the corresponding period of 1931 Colaba Point 0.01"; Fort 0.00; J J Hospital 0.00".

Official Barometer Reading

Bombay, June 12.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 86.7 F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.97 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.75 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

COLABA OBSERVATORY BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 12.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of June 12.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs —00.3 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 84.9 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 91.7 degrees (3.4 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 82.0 degrees (3.8 above normal.)

Relative Humidity at 6 a.m. 65 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N

Velocity of wind at 8 a. m. miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 196 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 17 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 6

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches

Total rainfall during the month 1.91 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 4.76 inches.

Weather Remarks :—Variable Siez.

"G. B. S." "OUGHT TO BE DEAD"

Mr. George Bernard Shaw, in reply to a request to lecture to Leigh (Lancs) Literary Society, states on a printed postcard that he is not a professional lecturer, does not open bazaars, take the chair at public dinners, or do any ceremonial public work. He therefore begs to be excused. He adds, in his own handwriting: "You forget my age, Hyndman is twelve years dead, and I ought to be."

Dwight Shurtleff, an ex-policeman, claims to be the world's strongest octogenarian. On his eightieth birthday he lifted breast high a fifty-two gallon cask of water weighted with iron to weigh 5 cwts.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

June 10th.

Shunko Maru, Eyusta, Durban.
Silton H Hamson, Calcutta.
Ceylon, Torssell, Gothenburg.
Soudan, Symondo, Kobe.

June 11.

Br Grobson, Abadan.
Finnange Ellerton, Batoum.
Havaldar, Hill, Calcutta.

June 12.

City o oda, Percival, Liverpool.
Shirala, Beedle, Calcutta.
Gairsopp Miller, Moulmein.

June 12.

DEPARTURES

Yomach Hatfield, Calcutta.
Victoria, Bonzamina, Genoa.

LOADING.

June 12.

Steamer Shirala for Rangoon.
Steamer Bahadur for Colombo.

ITALIAN MAIL REPORT.

S.S. —The M. Italiana Mail steam Victoria sailed on Monday for Genoa, with mails, a general c and passengers.

S.S. Sh Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Shunko Maru, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban, w a general cargo.

S.S. Sil Hall:—The M. M. Coy.'s st Silton Hall, arrived in har on Monday from Calcutta, w h a cargo of coal.

S.S. C :—The L. Edwards, Ltd., st Ceylon, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Oslo, with a g cargo.

S.S. So an:—The P. and O. S. N. Co 's steamer Soudan, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S.S. B ish Captain:—The A. P. O. Coy.'s steamer British Captain, arrived in harbour on Sunday f m Abadan, with a cargo of oil.

S.S. F nger:—The J. Backintosh steamer Finnanger, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Ba with a cargo of kerosine.

S.S. Havildar:—The T. M Coy.'s s r Havildar, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Ci of Baroda:—The K. N. Coy.'s steamer City of Baroda, arrived in harbour on Monday from Liverpool, with a gene r passengers.

S.S. The B. I. S. N. Coy.'r s mer Shirala, arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. G ppa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Gairsoppa, arrived i on Monday from Moulmein with a general cargo and rice.

S.S. hichi:—The L. Edwards Ltd. mer Yomachichi, s ay for Calcutta. with a g l and same bottom cargo.

EXPORTS

S.S. So an for London:—81 bales M. shell R. E. Bros.; 50 bdle. fi bones H. A. Katnarvala; 13 bristles and 45 bales an skins D. Abraham and Sons; 25 bales animal skins Lee an rhead; 25 bales animal skins M. Mahmad Ali and Co.; 11 ba animal skins A. E. Bhima 19 bales animal skins A. L. Hassan; 6 bales animal skins A. A. Hirji an dCo.; 31 bales a imal skins J. M. Rahimtoola Co.; 4 bales animal skins I. F. Deay; 500 bags masoor C Dh y and Co.; 86 els A. Virji and Co 50 ba stone powder Shaw W and Co.

For H —390 bales cotton raw Volka Bros.; 124 bags mustard seed Volkart Bros.

For M lles:—247 bags mustard Bros.; 135 bags groundnut kernels S. M Rajgor and Co.

S.S. Ci of Baroda for Liverpoor:— s wool raw D. Sassoon and Co.; 50 bales wool raw S. Nanji; 47 bales wool raw Shamji M ; 130 bales hemp M. Nissim; 51 bales wool raw R. Virchand; 25 bales cotton yarn waste M. Narottamdas; 250 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co., Ltd.; 1 s wool raw V. Oomersey; 100 bales cotton thread waste M. Narottamdas and Co.; 1600 pkts. myrabollam C. Jivanlal and C ; 9009 pkts. myrabollams P. Mathradas and Co.; 2000 pkts. m llams H. Odhavji & Co.

F k:—1200 pkts. myrabollom C. J vanlal and Co. bollom C. Jivanlal and Co.; 220 bales cot raw T. M. Kaisha, Ltd.; 600 bales cotton raw Pate Cotton Co.

S.S. Co De Lana for Trieste: —221 ba cotton raw Bombay Co., and 275 bales cotton raw Volka

For V e:—125 bales cotton raw B Co.: 165 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros., and 125 bales cotton raw O. Suleman and Co.

S S Kabinga for New York:—28 bales animal skins Rhamji Mal.

For Dieppe:—239 bags linseed, L Dreyfus & Co.

S S Arabia for Genoa:—330 bales cotton raw. Italindia Cotton Co.

For Marseilles:—110 bales cotton raw. N Rajaram & Co.

S S Ginyo Maru for Kobe:—152 bales cotton raw. Katak Co.; 457 bales cotton raw. M Amersey & Co.; 78 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co.; 50 bales cotton raw. J K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Shimko Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw. Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 1,000 bales cotton raw. T M Kaisha Ltd.; 200 bales cotton raw. H Nensey & Co.; 548 bales cotton raw. V Ladha & Co.; 300 bales cotton raw. N Manilal & Co.; 800 bales cotton raw. M Amersey & Co.; 200 bales cotton raw. Nissho Co. Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw. Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 2,510 bales cotton raw. T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokohama:100 bales cotton raw. Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, June 12.

S S Singu from Rangoon. Agents, B Shell Oil Co.: 11,62,156 gallons kerosene oil in bulk; 320 bags paraffin wax; 100 cks., 900 tins match wax; 2,471 tons benzine in bulk.

S S Birk from Rangoon, Agents, S S N Co.:—27,296 bags rice; 40 bags betelnuts.

From Colombo:—3,577 bags caora; 109 b'dle rubber.

From Cochin:—260 bags pepper; 208 bags bleached ginger; 100 bags kachoor; 30 bags cashew kernals; 150 bales cotton yarn; 788 bales coir yarn; 133 bales coir fibre; 46 b'dles mats.

S S War Nizam from Constauza, Agents T Morrison & Co.:—3,700 tons diesel oil.

S S Clan Macinnes from Manchester, Agents, J Finlay & Co.:—180 cases cotton piece goods; 45 cases cotton yarn; 60 cases cottons. a

From Fowee:—519 tons china clay.

From Glasgow: 100 cases ale; 225 cases whiskyfll 720 cases beer; 62 bales newspaper; 50 cases safety fuses; 75 loose ciaternd; 38 cases biscuits; 50 cases fire clay; 227 cases sugar machinary.

From Liverpool:—68 cases price goods; 58 cases silk yarn; 120 cases looms; 50 cases e'ware; 50 cases newspaper; 5'00 cases tyres; 91 cases leather scrap; 221 cases water proof coners; 58 cases paper; 50 cases wire netting; 44 cases glass ware; 160 cases springs; 50 cases roofing felt; 40 cases indigo; 200 b'dles cement shuts; 628 b'dles b. c. shuts; 200 b'dles steel; 271 b'bles steel rulets; 1,403 b'dles steel hooks; 175 dms. paint; 820 dms. chemical; 238 b'dles plates; 50 tons pig iron; 5,000 vags soda ash; 57 dms. lub oil; 75 dms. lub-grease.

Sore Aching FEET!

Sore, painful feet is a bad enough affliction without aggravating it by the use of poisonous lotions and powders. After bathing the feet in warm water, freely anoint them with Zam-Buk.

Penetrating deep into the tissues, this refined herbal balm soon removes the cause of bad feet. Zam-Buk relieves swollen blood-vessels, draws out poisonous secretions that are choking up the pores, and softens callousies, bunions and other hard growths.

Rub comfort and healing into your feet with Zam-Buk to-night!

Zam-Buk

Of all medicine dealers, Re. One or Rs. 2-4.

Speculators Buying In Anticipation Of Acreage Reduction

GOOD TRADE SUPPORT
FAVOURABLE CROP PROGRESS

Bombay, June 13.

In spite of the depressing influence of profit-taking and liquidation caused by reports of fair weather and the consequent improvement in crop progress, the American Cotton markets maintain a firm tone with an advancing tendency. The expectation of the announcement of the Government's plan on the curtailment of acreage, probably by the middle of this week and the immediate grant 100 million Dollars bonus to Farmers stiel preservels the bullish sentiment of the market. The World's Economic Conference for the general raising of commodity prices, for the lifting of trade barriers and for the settlement of the various equally important problems long outstanding commences to-day. The American President's proposals on tariff reduction is expected to be published this week. The market expects to witness a further high level of prices in the immediate future.

Business started in the American Cotton Markets with a very active and firm tone July contract being traded at 9.30 plus 14 at the opening. Prices continued to advance on the support of improved trade buying caused by encouraging political news. There was also a good demand by Japanese Houses which accentuated the rise in cotton prices. Towards the close, the market was encountered with realising and liquidating operations under the pressure of which prices suffered a recession o about 6 to 8 points from the highest level. Operators are awaiting further developments in the political situation. The market however, maintains an healthy undertone and a further rise in values is expected together with the announcement of the Government's acreage-reduction plan. The market finally closed at a rise of nine points July contract standing at 9.25 plus 09. The spot market finished at 9.35 plus 10.

Receipts at all U. S. Ports amounted to 11,000 bales and Exports 17,000 bales.

In sympathy with the rise in New York cotton values, the New Orleans market also ruled active July and October contracts closing at 9.17 plus 04 and 9.43 plus 03. The spot finished at 9.17 plus 04.

The Liverpool Cotton market remained closed on Saturday the 10th instant.

Considerable activity was displayed by the Alexandrian market during its session on Saturday. Sakel July and Upper June closed at 14.95 plus 12 and 12.92 plus 14.

TELEGRAPHIC ADVICES

The following cable advices have been received by the undermentioned firms from their foreign friends:—

Messrs. Patel Brothers.—

New York cables: Temperatures between 98deg. and 102deg in the Western belt.

Between midnight and daylight light to moderate rainfall in Georgia. Slightly warmer in the Western Belt.

Expectation of early announcement of acreage plan discourages selling.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable from their New York friends on June 10.

Market under the influence of Washington news: undoubtedly some effort will be made to lease acreage. This may have temporary Bullish effect.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co:—

Liverpool: With Roosevelt approving of 200 million Dollars appropriation to Farm Bill for decrease in acreage and on the chance of Industrial Bill passing to-day we expect higher prices.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co.

New York: Acreage plan expected Monday. Expectation 30 per cent reduction contemplated. Political market depending on developments Washington.

New York: Market dominated by domestic politics. Less responsive to Dollar weakness. Crop progress favourable. Our opinion undecided.

Market Opinion:—

Realising and uncertainty over war-debt discussions were offset by President Roosevelt's approval of the appropriation of 200 million dollars for Farm Relief and acreage reduction. According to private cables the Secretary of Agriculture's plan for leasing land and the immediate grant of 100 million dollars bonus to farmers is expected to be announced before Wednesday. Together with the reduction in this season's acreage the Government's Industrial Bill for Public Works programme is expected to be passed shortly and this is likely to cause further expansion of trade activity.

The recognition accorded to Russia by America last week and the terms of the new commercial agreement for the exchange of raw produce areviewed favourably. The World's Economic Conference opens to-day with the avowed object of raeising commodity prices and removing trade barriers and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has invited all nations to make concrete proposals in their delegates inaugural speeches for the rehabilitation of trade and effect a speedy settlement of outstanding problems. President Roosevelt's tariff reduction proposals are expected to be announced this week and since America, France, Italy and Germany have pressed for an immediate return to an International Gold Standard and stabilisation of exchange, British will be confronted with this important problem and the recent speech by Mr. Neville Chamberlain indicates Britain's willingness in this connection.

With regard to war-debts it appears that President Roosevelt may not press for payment but if it is demanded it may be accepted partly in Silver.

(Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co.)

APPROXIMATE STRADDLE DIFFERENCES.

New York-Liverpool: July 233, October 227, January 212.

Bombay-Liverpool: Broach J/August 1933 (expected) Liverpool July (expected) Rs. 42 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

Broach A/May 1934 (expected) Liverpool May 1934 expected Rs. 30 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay-New York: Broach J/August (expected) New York July (closing) Rs. 33 3/4 at 4.14 3/8 Cross Rate

INDORE PRODUCE MARKET

(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman & Co.)

INDORE, June 12.

Wheat seed and Cotton. Rate per Maund of 5 mds. Bengal.

Wheat Bombay Pass Rs 26.

Wheat Marwi Rs. 22- 25.

Wheat Pissi Rs. 19—21.

Gram Rs. 15—16.

Tilseed Rs. 34—42.

Linseed Rs. 22.

Cotton seed Rs. 12.

Jawar Rs. 12—16.

Barley Rs. 17—18.

Lanial Rs. 17—19.

Tuar Rs. 21—23.

Kappas Malwi Rs. 32—34.

Kappas Nimadi Rs. 30—32.

Cotton Malwi per Boja of 4 mds. Bengal Rs. 67—78.

Cotton Nimadi per Boja of 4 Mds. Bengal Rs. 70—76.

Wheat Flour Maida per Bag of 95 seers Rs. 11|12.

Wheat Flour Rawa per bag of 95 seers. Rs. 12|6.

Wheat Flour Ata per bag of 80 seers Rs. 8.

Wheat Flour Chapad per bag of 40 seers Rs. 2|12.

SHARES:—

P. N. Bhandari Ltd. L. State Mills ..... Rs. 50

Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd. ..... Rs. 376

Hukumchand Mills. Ltd Rs. 240

Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (ordy.) 164

Kalyanmal mills Ltd. (pref.) 120

Nandalal Bhandari mills Ltd. 94

Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd. 19

Rajakumar Mills Ltd. 32

Navayouga Mills Ltd. 5

Hukumchand Juit Ltd 30

Binod Mills Ltd. 134

Bhigarath Spinning and Weaving Mills. Ltd. 12

Bank of Indore Ltd. 19

BULLION:—

Gold bar per tola Rs. 32—32|8.

Silver ..... Rs. 58—60.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LD.

Cotton Exchange, Sewree. June 12.

ROOM RATES.

December|January 1934	172
July 1933	162
No. 2 F.G.M.G. Broach:—	
April|May 1934	229
July|August 1933	213
No. 3 Fine M.G. Oomra:—	
December|January 1934 ...	203
July 1933	199

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York Stock Exchange Quotations

(Batlivala and Karani.)

New York, June 10.

	Dollars.
American Power and Light Common	14
American Power and Light Prefd. dollars 6	37
American Forn. Power Common	18
American Forn. Power Gold debs.	54
American Forn. Power Pref. 7 per cent.	36 1/4
Electric Bond Common ..	37
Electric Bond Pref. dols. 5	58
Consolidated Gas	60 1/2
Columbia Gas	24
American Tel.	124
Western Union Telg.	56 1/4
Cheasapeake & Ohio	39 3/4
New York Central	..
Union Pacific R. R.	106
General Motors	27 1/4
General Electric	24
American Smelting	36 1/2
Drug Inc.	57
National Dairy	23
Anaconda Copper Mining	17 1/4
Int. Nickel Commn	17 3/4
United Steel	55
United Aircraft	34
Sun Life of Canada ...	410
National City Bank	39
Guaranty Trust	337
Standard Oil of N.	37
Int. Harvester	40
Goodyear Tyre	36
Radio Corp.	19 1/4
Gen. Rly. Signal	36
Northern Pacific	23
Lima Locomotive	22
North American	33
Penn. R.R.	28
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pref.	64
Union Carbide	40
Atchison	64
Youngstown Sheet & Tube	31
Norfolk & Western	147
Amr. P. & L. 5 p.c. Pfd. A.	32
Commercial Solvents	20
United Corpn.	13
Bethelehem Steel	30 3/4

Good utilities market based on adjournment of Congress.

SPOT RATES.

	Extra Sup. fine.	Fine	Super-	Good	Fly.
					Gd.
M.G. Bengal (U.P.) No. 1 ...	174	170	166	162	
M.G. Punjab ...	170	167	164	161	
M.G. Rajputana ...	171	168	165	162	
M.G. Broach No. 2 ...	218	216	214	212	
M.G. Punjab-American ...	227	225	223	221	
M.G. Kadi-Veramgaum ras ...	215	213	211	209	
	213	211	209	207	
M.G. Dholle-					
M.G. Kalagin ...	214	212	210	208	
M.G. Surat ...	258	256	254	252	
M.G. Rajpipla ...	258	256	254	252	
M.G. Navsari ...	265	263	261	259	
M.G. Oomra (Berar) No. 3	204	202	200	197	...
M.G. Central Provinces No. 1	211	209	207	204	...
M.G. Central Provinces No. 2	207	205	203	204	...
M.G. Khandesh ...	199	196	193	...	
M.G. Muttia ...	190	186	181	174	
			fine.		Gd.
A. R.					
Kamapala					342
Busoga					338
Bukedi					335
Jinja					332

LADY WILLINGDON AT NEW DELHI.

NEW DELHI, June 12.

After a comfortable journey, Lady Willingdon arrived here from Kalka. She was accompanied by Captain B. Jones and Filght Lietenant Hugh Macdonald, A.D.C.

At the Railway Station platform, she was received among others by the Superintendent of Police. The party drove to the Vice-regal lodge, where they are staying till they undertake their journey to Karachi sometime this evening.—A.P.

CURRENCY DEPT. ACCOUNTS.

	Rs.
Notes in circulation	1,75,46,06,000
Reserve coin and bullion:	
In India—silver coin	93,49,93,000
Gold bullion	26,44,70,000
Silver bullion	15,47,80,000
Securities (purchase price):	
In India	40,03,63,000

Bombay Cotton

Rather Dull Tone

Bombay, June 12.

In spite of a small rise in American Cotton Futures, our Bombay Cotton Market ruled rather dull this morning. Against an expected opening of Rs. 214, the Broach July Vayda was quoted at Rs. 213-8-0 and later on declined to Rs. 212 on continuous selling by local speculators. Hower later prices recovered again on general buying. Market is awaiting further political developments. However the undertone is better. Touching Rs. 214, Broach July again eased away to Rs. 213 to find stiff resistance on decline from new buyers. Fluctuations continued thus but confined within a narrow compass. It appeared that the operators here were apprehensive of some reaction in America. Against an expected opening of 5 points higher, Liverpool opener to-day was received to be only 2 points up, but later it rapidly soared up by 9 points more. In consequence the Broach rate for July|Aug. too reached the highest for the day at Rs. 215|4, but closed finally half a rupee lower as the Liverpool enthusiasm had subsided. The rates at 5-30 p.m. were quoted as follows:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach July|August	214-12
Broach Apl.|May 1934	231
Oomra July	201-4
Oomra Dec.|Jany.	205-4
Bengal July	164
Bengal Decr.|Jany.	173
Tejimandi Broach July ..	12-8
Tejimandi Broach A.|M. ..	45-8

GOLD PRICES

Tone Quiet

Bombay, June 12.

Gold prices in Bombay were steady. Business was transacted at Rs. 30-3-9. The market was less active and straw transactions took place around this level.

London gold prices went up by 1-1|2d. to £6-2-6. Sterling-Dollar Rate in London and New York was quoted at 4.12-3|8 and 4.14-3|8 respectively. London-Paris Exchange rose to 85.96.

Thereafter prices fluctuated within a range of half an anna on news of Franc Rate. The prices at 5-30 p.m. were as under:

	Rs. a. p.
Ready	30 3 6
Jeth	30 ?
Ashadh	30 3 0
Ashadh Tejimandi	0 9 6
Sovereign Ready	19 9 6

BOMBAY SILVER

Tone Easy

Bombay, June 12.

As expected the Bombay Silver Market opened steady, the July Settlement being traded at Rs. 59-1-0. The business was restricted and the fluctuations were narrow.

London Silver on Saturday closed at 19|5|16, i.e., 1|8 down. New York Silver advanced by 1|2 cent. to 36-5|8 cents. and July futures advanced by 34 points to 37.13 cents. Shanghai T.T. on London opened at 1.3-3|8.

Therefore prices witnessed a setback Ashadh being quoted at Rs. 58-13-0. But it again improved. The rates at 5-30 p.m. were as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Silver	58 3 0
Jeth Settlement	58 2 0
Ashadh Settlement	59 1 0
Tejimandi Ashadh	2 4 0

BOMBAY PRODUCE

Tone Steady

Bombay, June 12.

In the Linseed and Wheat Markets the tone was quiet but steady. Business was small and prices were stationary at the opening level. Linseed September opened at Rs. 6-9-3 and business was transacted around this level at noon. Wheat September opened at Rs. 5-1-3 and was quoted same at midday.

In spite of continuous selling by a prominent operator, the market ruled firm on steadiness in cotton. The rates at 5-30 p.m. were as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed September	6 10 6
Wheat September	5 2 0
Tejimandi Linseed	0 10 6
Tejimandi Wheat	7 3 0

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

(CROFT & FORBES.)

Bombay, June 12.

B.C. RATE:—
T.T. & D.D. 1|6.
LONDON BANKS SELLING:—
T.T. & D.D. 1|6 1|32.
T.T. 1|6 1|32 to Sept.
T.T. 1|6 Oct|Decr.
LONDON BANKS BUYING:—
T.T. 1|6 3|32.
D.D. 1|6 3|32.
3 Mos. 1|6 5|32 June.
NEW YORK B C. RATE:—
T T 324 Nominal.
NEW YORK BANKS SELLING:—
T. T. 322 Nominal.
NEW YORK BANKS BUYING:—
T. T. 319 Nominal
PARIS BANKS SELLING:—
D.D. 644.
PARIS BANKS BUYING:—
D.D. 654.
AMSTERDAM BANKS SELLING:—
D.D. 62 3|4.
JAPAN BANKS SELLING:—
T.T. 83 1|2 Nominal.
JAPAN BANKS BUYING:—
60 Days 81.
BANKS SELLING:—
Hongkong D.D. 96 1|2.
Shanghai D.D. 87.
Singapore D.D. 155 3|4.
Java D.D. 63.
Berlin D.D. 107 1|4.
CROSS RATES:—
New York—London 4.14 10th inst.
Shanghai—London 1|3 3|8 12th inst.
Japan—London 1|2 15|16 12th inst.
London—Paris 85.50 10th inst.
London—Belgium 24.25 10th inst.
London—Switzerland 17.52 10th inst.
London—Italy 64.87 10th inst.
London—Berlin 14.44 10th inst.
London—Holland 8.41 10th inst.
London—Stockholm 19.40 1|2 10th inst.
London—New York 4.12 1|2 10th inst.
TONE of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
GOLD:—
9th inst. £6-2-4 1|2; 10th inst. £6-2-6.
SILVER LONDON:—
Ready 9th inst. 19 7|16; 10th inst. 19 5|16.
Forward 9th inst. 19 1|2; 10th inst. 19 3|8.
SILVER NEW YORK:—
Ready 9th inst. 36 9|16; 10th inst. 36 15|16.
LONDON DISCOUNTS:—
3 Mos. 9th inst. 1|2 per cent; 10th inst. 1|2 per cent.
6 Mos. 9th inst. 3|4 per cent; 10th inst. 3|4 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 3-1|2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
MONEY:—
Call 1 per cent.
3 Mos. 1 per cent.
6 Mos. 2 per cent.
TONE:—Easy.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SECURITIES IN INDIA.

Bombay, June 12.

3 1/2 p c G P Notes	79-14-6
3 1/2 p c 1947-50	91
3 pc. cent 1934/37 (Taxable)	100/13
4 p c 1943 (Taxable)	105-5
4 p c 1960-70 Loan	93-6
4-1/2 pc 1934 (Taxable)	101-12
4 p c 1943 (Taxable)	100-5
5 p c 1934/44 (Taxable)	104-3
5 p c 1934/44 (Taxable)	104-4
5 p c 1940/43 (Taxable)	104-12
5 p c 1935	103-4
5½ pei cent 1938/40 (Taxable)	106/8
6 1|2 p.c. 1935 T B (Taxable)	106-4.

TAXFREE LOANS.

5 p c 1945/55 Loan	109-8
6 1/2 p.c. B D L 1935	106-10
5 p c 1955 Mysore	109
5 1/2 p c 1938 Mysore	108.

CORPORATION LOANS.

4 p c B P T 1974	89-0
4 p c M Deb. 1974	88-0.
5 p c Deb. 1959	103-0.
6 p c Deb 1454	113-0
6 D c K P T 1956	113-0
6 1/2 p c B I T 1937	106-8

3 1/2 p c Govt Paper opened at 80, went down to 79-12 and closed as above.

SUGAR QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 12.

Java Sugar Ready 14|15|3.
Transhipment 5|3|9.
S.S. Coldelana 5|3|9.
S.S. Ranee 5|2|0.
S.S. Rajput 5|2|0.
S.S. Arabia 5|2|6.
Shipment May 5|1|9.
Shipment June 5|1|0.
Shipment July 5|2|0.
Shipment July-Septr. 5-3-0.
Shipment Aug-Septr. 5|3|9.
Shipment Oct.Decr. 5|4|9.
African Ready 24|15|6.
Narkatia Ganj 23|1.
TONE:—Steady.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Keen Buying In The Fazul-Group

Later An Alround Decline On Profit-Taking Operations

Bombay, June 12.

The market opened higher. The Currimbhoy group was in the lime light on reports of their other mills following the example of Pearl Mills, in point of wage cut and other economies in management. The close was lower on profit-taking. Bombay Dyeings advanced to 830 and finished at 822|8. Fazuls closed at 393|2 after touching 401|4. Pearls opened at 227|8 went up to 240 and finished at 236|4. Pabanis appreciated to 150 and closed at 145. Crescents were in demand at 71|4 at the close. Nagpores closed at 344|5 X.D. and Swadeshis finished at 257|8. Kohinoors on the other hand eased to 171|4. Bundis were done at 22|14, Burmas were quiet at 265|10. Tata Ordinaries closed at 51|10 and deferreds finished at 221|4 after advancing to 230.

ACTIVE SHARE AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, June 12.

Bombay Dyeing 820; 31; 20; 22.
Century 262; 66; 61; 62.
Central India xd. 341, 47, 42, 44.
New Great 147; 56; 53.
Crescent 68; 72; 71.
Pabani 130; 56; 45.
Kohinoor 172; 75 71.
Pearl 223; 43; 36.
Simplex 101; 99; 100; 99.
Swadeshi 253; 63; 57.
Bombay Tram. 130|15; 32.
Tata Steel Def. 341; 26; 21.
Tata Steel Ordy. 524; 53; 51-8.
Bombay Burma 470; 68; 53.
Indian Bleaching 198; 93; 95.
Fazul 391; 401; 399; 401; 392.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Face Value	Names.	Rs. as.
100	Ahm. Advance	328-12
250	Bombay Dyeing	827 90
250	Bradbury	
100	Century	262
100	Central India	x.d. 344
100	Colaba	88
110	Coorla	110
	Crescent	71
250	Currimbhoy	70
250	David	60 0
259	Dawn	465
100	E. D. Sassoon	0-4-3
100	Elphinstone	2 0
250	Larmi	868-12
100	Madhowji	7 8
250	Madras United	82 8
1000	Morarji	490-0
250	Model	62-8
50	Mysore	102-8
250	New Great	153
75	Osmanshahi	N 81 8
100	Pabani	145
100	Finlay	95-8
1000	Framji Petit	100-0
100	Gokak	128-2
1000	Hindustan	1825
100	Indore	373-12
50	Kastoorchand	6-12
100	Khatau	80-0
100	Kohinoor	171
250	Pearl	236
60	Simplex	99
25	Sassoon Silk	43 4
1000	Sholapur	3300
100	Swadeshi	257
100	Swan	56 4
25	Tata	17 0
500	Vishnu	1602-8
1000	Western	975 0

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	85
25-50	Central	22-4
50	Imperial	1212-8
125-500	Imp. Contry.	292-8
250	India	103-8

CEMENTS

	Bundi	22-14
70	Gwalior	66 0
250	Indian	254
100	Katni Def.	957-8
100	Katni Ordy.	266
75	Okha	101-8
10	Punjab	13-8
100	Shahabad	266
100	United	86

INSURANCE.

15-100	Jupiter	11-2
15-75	New India	23-4
200	Oriental	N 2645-0
10-100	Vulcan	8

ELECTRIC

1000	Andhra Valley	1380
10	Ajmer	7 14
60	Bombay Tram	132|13
100	Bom. Suburban	125-10
10	Broach	11-8
100	Karachi	186-4
100	Poona	175 0
100	Surat	157 8
100	Tata Hydro	146-4.
100	Tata Power	950

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm Pranti]	785 0
100	Amr. Patty	111 0
100	C Province	84
100	Dhond Baramati	80-8
	100 Gujrat	60 4
	100 Mandra Bhon	73 0
	100 Pacho	0
	100 Sara Sirajgung	81 4
500	Tapty Valley	675

MININGS.

10	Shivrajpur	16|8
30	Tata Steel Def.	221
75	Tata Steel Ordy.	51-10

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Alcock	181-4
50	Belapur Sugar	121-4
250	Bombay Steam	280
125	Bombay Burma	465
50	Bom. Burma Country	153
	1st Br. Petrol	2-14
50	Bombay Telephone	77-0
100	Indian Bleaching	195
100	Ind. Radio ord.	410-0
100	Ind. Radio def.	387-8
100	Port Canning	643-12
15	Scindia	11-10
60	Tata Construction	60-8
25	Tata Oil	17-9

PREFERENCE SHARES

7	p c Andhra Vly	1205-0
6	p.c| Bom. Steam	280-0
7	p.c| Bom. Trams	73-8
5	p.c Central India	502-8
7	p c Katni 1st	115-0
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	127-8
7½	p c Punjab Cement	13-4
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	117-8
7-1|2	p.c. Tata Power	1235
6	p c Tata Steel 1st	151-4
7	1/2 p c. Tata Steel 2nd	82
5½	p.c. Tata Mill	12 4

SPOT COTTON REPORT.

Bombay, June 12.

In the Spot cotton market at Sewree to-day, heavy purchases have been effected by Messrs. Amersey Damodar of the Mughlai Khandesh and Berar staples. Otherwise only stray transactions transpired.

SPOT SALES.

Amersi Damodar	518
Gill & Co.	85
Amersi Damodar	270
Amersi Damodar	271
S.S. Coldelana 5|3|9.	
Arjun Khimji	300
Mitha Bhai Nathoo	156
Samji Kharamsi	200
Jalna	194-8
Antoli Farm Old	201-8
Pusad	200-8
Muri Road	209
Jhansi	187-8
Jaipur Kacha	162-5
Khamgaon	198-8

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

Bombay, June 12.

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 12th day of June 1933:—

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY.

VAIDAS.

July-Aug., 1933.	Rs. as.
10-30	213 0
12-30	214 0
1-30	213 8
	Settlement.
4-30	215 0
5-30	215 8
Highest	215 12
Lowest	212 12

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, June 12.

F P Bales.	1932-33.	1931-32.
Receipts to date 10-6-33	8421000	9758000
Receipts Yesterday 10-6-33	11000	5000
Exports too date 10-6-33	7421000	8163000
Stock at Ports 9-6-33	3790000	3728000
Stock Interior Towns 9-6-33	1478000	1497000
Stock Liverpool 9-6-33	758000	799000
Visible Supply 9-6-33	7574000	7441000
Quantity in Sight 9-6-33	13789000	14377000
Quantity out of Sight 9-6-33	12010000	12130000

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.

EX. GODOWN, BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 12.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 305 per ton.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil per case of 84 lbs. Rs. 20

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 77 per ton.

WIVES BY INSTALMENTS!

The custom of paying for wives on the instalment system is growing in South Serbia.

The normal scale of instalments is:

£20 for the first year.
£20 for the second year.
£40 for the third year.
£40 for the fourth year.

It is not until the last instalment has been paid that the young man gets his wife.

CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Jeth Vad 5, 1989.
Muslim—Sacar 21, 1352.
Parsi—Deh 10, 1302.
Sunrise—6h. 1m.
Sunset—7h. 16m.
Hightide—3-28, 16-10.
Lowtide—9-21, 22-54.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter 15th June. New Moon 23rd June 6h. 52m. a.m. First Quarter 1st July 3h. 10m. a.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 14
Zarthost-No-Diso: Public Holiday. Banks closed.

THURSDAY, June 15.
Results of First LL. B. Examination, University Bldgs., 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

KRISHNA CINEMA—"Hatamtai." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Nagana." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Flesh." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Kid from Spain." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Frankenstein." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"King of the Jungle." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END—"Puran Bhakta." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Fires of Fate". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL CINEMA—"Saubhagya Sundari." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
GLOBE TALKIES—"Shashi Punno" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m.—Commercial Bulletin. Liverpool and New York Cotton Closing Rates.

1-00 p.m.—Bombay Market: Opening Rates. Selection of Indian Gramophone Records.

1-30 p.m.—Selection of European Gramophone Records.

2-00 p.m.—(If relay from the Rotary Club.

4-30 p.m.—Ladies' Hour Talk by Mai Varerkar on "Women and Society" in Marathi.

5-30 p.m.—Fashions Talk By Peggy.

6-00 p.m.—Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema (By kind permission of the Management).

6-30 p.m.—News available. Educational Hour French and How to Speak It by Tils Language School.

7-00 p.m.—Book Talk By The Bookman.

7-10 p.m.—A Programme of Decca Records Sponsored by the Vielophone Co.

8-00 p.m.—Cotton, Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat, Stock Exchange and other Market Prices. European Programme.

9-00 p.m.—Weather Report and News Bulletin. Indian Programme. News in Hindi. New York Opening, Liverpool Closing (or latest available) and Bombay Current Rates. Light Music Mrs. Kamala Bai G G Laud, B. Sc., Violin.

10-30 p.m.—God Save the King-Emperor.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

1-30 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.

1-45 p.m.—The Ecosomist in the Witness Box, a talk by Commander Stephen King-Hall and Mr. N. F. Hall.

2-5 p.m.—Light Orchestral Concert (Gramophone records).

3-0 p.m.—A Pianoforte recital by Cecil Dixon.

3-25 p.m.—Concert by Rene Tapponnier and his Orchestra relayed from the Carlton Hotel, London.

4-15 p.m.—The B B C Dance Orchestra directed by Henry Hall.

5-0 p.m.—New Books, a talk by Mr. R. Ellis Roberts.

5-15—5-30 p.m.—News Bulletin.

BOMBAY ANDHRA MAHASABHA.

Sir S. Radhakrishnan during his short stay at Bombay on his way to Geneva, paid a visit to the Andhra Mahasabha on Sunday evening and blessed the institution.

THE GATHA SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), when Ervad Framroze Ardesher Bode, will speak on "The Holy Order of the Magians."

CLERICAL BUILDING SCHEME.

A special meeting of the Bombay Tenants' Welfare Institute, will be held in the City Improvement Trust Hall, to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. Narayan Rao Kulkarni will explain "The details and working System of Employees' co-operative Housing Colonies and also of the Clerical Co-operative Building Society." Mr. K. J. Dubash, Solicitor, will preside

REVISION S. T. C. COURSE.

Prof. V. G. Rao, will give the inaugural oddress of the Revision S. T. C. course to be conducted by Prof. S. V Phadnis and also will open the Pedagogical Library in the Maratha High School Premises, above Englebert (Tyre Co., near Two Temples, Girgaon, to-day (Tuesday), at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.).

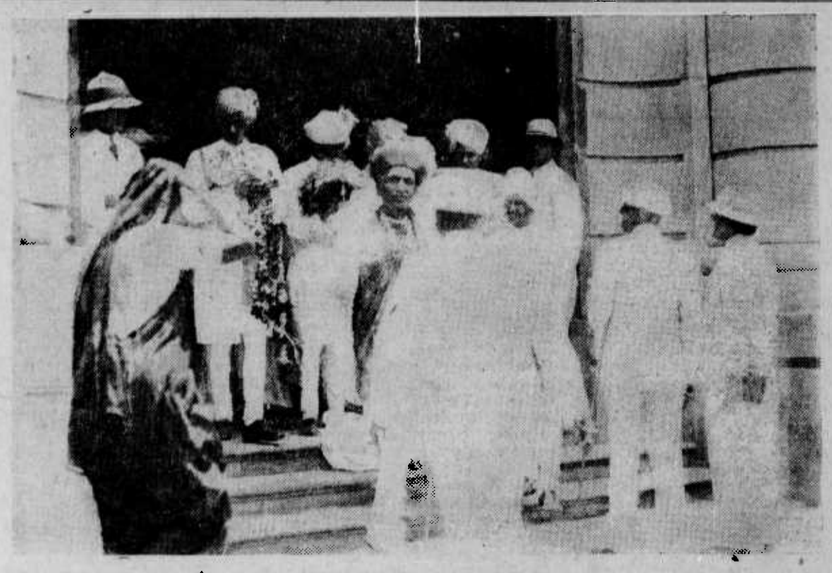
POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per s.s. "Ginyo Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 13th instant.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per extra s.s. "Howrah" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Friday, the 16th instant instead of at 6-30 p.m. os Thursday, the 15th as previously notified.

KARNATAK SANGH.

A meeting of the Karnatak residents of Bombay was held at Mr. Manoli's place under the Presidentship of Mr. N. M. Hungund, Advocate. The proposed byelaws were adopted with some amendments and a committee consisting of 11 members with Mr. B. D. Belvi, Advocate as the President was elected to manage the affairs of the Sangha for the current year.



H. H. the Maharaja of Alwar coming out of the Mole Station prior to his boarding the s.s. "Victoria". He sailed on Saturday for England, where he wishes to stay for two years for "recuperation and rest."

FIFTEEN BOMBAY GAMBLERS FINED

Sheikh Memon Street Raid Echo : Five Acquitted For Want Of Evidence

Fifteen persons were convicted and fined by the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of gambling in Shaikh Memon Street on the 18th May last.

The facts of the case are that Inspector Raje of Princess Street Police Station raided the premises occupied by Chandulal Ratanchand and arrested 20 persons on the charge of gambling in American Futures. His Worship convicted the accused Chandulal Ratanchand and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100 as he was the keeper of the gambling house.

The following fourteen accused were fined Rs. 25 each. (1) Ranchodad Talakchand, (2) Jayantilal Lavji, (3) Bhogilal Chunilal, (4) Ratilal Ramji, (5) Jethabhai Sunderji, (6) Jetha Vandravan, (7) Chimanlal Nanchand, (8) Dayal Dossa, (9) Ambalal Dalsookhram, (10) Manilal Karamchand, (11) Gambhir Vamalsi, (12) Bapulal Lavji, (13) Jamnadas Soonderji and (14) Kalyanji Manekchand.

Five accused were acquitted for want of evidence.

PUBLIC MEETING OF RAILWAY WORKERS

Under the auspices of the B. B and C. I. Railway Employees' Union, a public meeting of the Railway workers of Bombay will be held on Tuesday evening (today) opposite B. B. and C. I. Railway workshop, Lower Parel, when Mr. N. A. V. Raman will preside and Mr. V. R. Kalappa, of All-India Railwaymen's Federation will address the workers on "The Railway Workers and Their Future"

PROTEST MEETING OF WORKERS.

There was a meeting at Naigaon to-day, near the Cement Chawls, protesting against the arrest of Mr. Jhambekar, in the morning Messrs. Randive, Pothkar, Kale and Khole addressed the meeting.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. steamer "Alaska Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on June 10 and is due to arrive here on June 24 via Penang and Colombo.

The outward P. & O. Mail steamer "Ranpura" with the Mails from London of 1st instant arrived at Aden at 3-30 a.m. on the 11th idem and left there at 8 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Thursday, the 15th instant.

The "Ranpura" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at 8 a.m. on Friday, the 16th instant.

TRIVANDRUM FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

A meeting was held in the residence of Mr. N J. Nair on Sunday evening, at which a committee consisting of Messrs. G. K. Pillay, P. G. Pillay, N. V. Nair and N. J. Nair was formed to collect funds to be sent to the Trivandrum Flood Relief Committee, Trivandrum with a view to alleviate the sufferings of the victims of the recent distressing floods in Trivandrum and the adjacent taluqs.

ALWAR SAILS FOR EUROPE

Looks Little Depressed Due To Strain Of Recent Events

The Maharaja of Alwar sailed for Europe on Monday by the Italian Steamer M. V. Victoria. He had embarked on the ship nearly an hour before the scheduled time for its departure. A large number of the Alwar State subjects were on board, to wish the Maharaja "Bon Voyage". He was clad in the flowing robes of a ruling prince. He however looked a little depressed, possibly due to the strain of recent events that have occured in his State.

When approached by a "Chronicle" representative, the Maharaja refused to make any statement, and smilingly said that he had said whatever he had to say in his statement issued on Sunday.

Prominant among those that sailed to-day by M. V. Victoria were Sir George Schuster, Finance member of the Government of India; Sir Radhakrishnan, the Vice Chancellor of the Andhra University The Hindu Mahasabha Delegation lead by Dr. B. S. Moonje, Prince Ali Mohemadkhan, the Afghan Minister of Education and Mr. K. Natarajan.

GOVERNOR VISITS AMMUNITION FACTORY

One & A Half Hours Spent In Seeing Manufacture Of Bullets

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay paid a visit to the Ammunition Factory, Kirkee on Monday at 8 a.m. As His Excellency had no more than an hour and a half to spare the visit was confined to seeing the manufacture of rifle and revolver ammunition.

At the main office His Excellency was met by Colonel Brown, the Superintendent, and the officers of the Factory and specimens showing the forms of cartridges and bullets at each stage of manufacture were displayed.

The following shops were then visited, the power house, box plant, cartridge case plant, annealing shop, lead and aluminium extrusion, projector roof, tool room, repair section, bullet plant, examination room and the loading and cap filling shops.

As time was not available, it was impossible to visit the other sections of the Factory which are devoted to the filling of gun ammunition and fuzes.

G. K. U. MEMBER ARRESTED

Alleged Seditious Speech Before Strikers

Mr. R. M. Jambekar, a member of the Managing Committee of the Girni Kamgar Union, was arrested by Rao Saheb Patwardhan, Inspector, C. I. D. Special Branch, on Monday morning near the Moon Mills on a charge of sedition.

Mr. Jambekar was taken to the Kalachowki Police Station where he was detained for the day. He will be placed before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday.

It is alleged that Mr. Jambekar made a seditious speech before the strikers of the Textile Mill last week.

FOUR LIVE BOMBS AND GUN FOUND

Accused Makes Good His Escxpe: Cawnpore House Search And Its Sequel

(From Our Correspondent).

CAWNPORE, June 11.

Information was received by the Narwal Police that some bombs were to be found in the house of Pt. Debi Charan Tiwari in Amaur.

So a posse of police raided the place, where no less than four live-bombs and a gun were found but the accused had made good his escape.

The police are busy tracing his whereabouts.

VAIN SEARCH.

Pt. Mahasukh's house in Bengali Mohal was raided and searched to-day by the local police under the Arms Act, but no incriminatory material was found there.

MORE ARRESTS IN ROBBERY CASE

One more person has been arrested by the Police in connection with the theft of Rs. 1160 from the Residence of Tayaballi Allibhoy, an oil merchant residing in Shikandar Chawl, Dhabu Street, Bombay.

Ahmedalli Mohomedalli, the arrested suspect was placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Police Court, on Monday when the Police applied for a remand of the accused for one week.

The police, it was stated, raided a room at Sakli Street on the 7th instant and arrested a gang of five suspects who are alleged to have committed the theft. On a statement made by one of the accused the police raided the room of Mohomedalli and arrested him on the 9th instant. It is alleged against the accused that he had been supplying the gang with money and housebreaking implements. As further inquiries were to be made regarding the anticedents of the accused, the police applied for a remand of the accused till the 19th instant.

The Magistrate granted the remand application and ordered the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 500 and a surety for the like amount.

DEFYING COMMISSIONER'S ORDER

Hindu Student Gets One Year And Fine

Sadanand Wasudeo Munge, a Hindu Congressman and a student of a local College was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs 100, in default of further two months' imprisonment, by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Police Court on Monday, for disobeying the order of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

It was stated that the accused was served with an order by the Commissioner of Police, directing him to report himself to the Lamington Road Police station daily. The accused obeyed the order till the 10th instant, but failed to do so on the 11th, and was consequently arrested.

The accused did not take part in the proceedings of the Court.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.
London, June 12.

Previous closing	4.12-3/8
To-day's opening	4.15-1/2
To-day's closing	4.14-1/2

T T NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York, June 12.

Previous closing	4.14-3/8
To-day's closing	4.16

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JULY.
New York, June 12.

Previous closing	9.25
To-day's opening	9.35
Difference	+.10
To-day's closing	9.37
Difference	+.12

BROACH EXPECTATION.

April-May 1934	Rs. 232
July-August	Rs. 215-1/2

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JULY.
Liverpool, June 12.

Previous closing	5.84
To-day's opening	5.86
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing	5.88
Difference	+.04

LONDON SILVER MARKET

(From Our Commercial Correspondent).
London, June 12.

Spot	19-7/16
Difference	+1.8
Forward	19-1/2
Difference	+1/8

FRANC RATE.
Paris, June 12.

Previous closing	35-29/32
To-day's opening	36-1/16
To-day's closing	35-29/32

GOLD
Bombay, June 12.

Ready	30	3	6
Sovereign	19	9	6

SILVER
Bombay, June 12.

Ready	58	2	0
1st Settlement	58	1	0
2nd Settlement	59	0	0

FIRE BREAKS OUT

Tailor's Shop Gutted; Fire Engines Rush To Scene And Check More Ravages

At about 8-20 p.m. a fire broke out in a tailor's shop, situated in Clare Road, and soon spread to an adjoining shop. The flames shot skyward causing much alarm in the neighbourhood. Many big buildings are nearby and it was feared that the outbreak would spread. Fire-engines from Byculla and Babulnath Tank arrived on the scene and helped to put out the fire in about half an hour.

As the shop was closed when the fire started the amount of damage done could not be assessed. The Police are taking one of the shopkeepers to the Nagpada Police Station for inquiry.

CAUSING DAMAGE TO BILLIARD TABLE

Parsi Arrested On Charge And Bailed Out

On charges of theft and intentionally causing damage to a billiard table, the Gamdevi Police arrested on Sunday night a Parsi named Polly S. Engineer, a former member of the New Victoria Club situated at Gowalia Tank, Bombay.

It is alleged that about a week back there was some quarrel at the Club over some billiard matter, as a result of which the Manager of the Club (complainant) ordered the accused to leave the premises. The accused complied with the order, but threatened to damage the furniture of the Club.

On Sunday morning when the complainant went to the Club he found that the cloth of the billiard table had been cut by means of a knife, causing damage to the tune of Rs. 300. Later he discovered that a set of billiard balls had been missing.

The Manager immediately informed the police giving the name of the accused as the man whom he strongly suspected. Accordingly the accused was arrested at 8 p.m. on Sunday.

The accused was put before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Police Court on Monday, when the police applied for a remand of the accused till the 19th instant.

The Magistrate granted the remand application and ordered the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 100 and a surety in a like amount.

THE CAPITOL
City's Leading Talkie House
To-night at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

The King of Character Actors in M.-G.-M.'s smashing 10-Part Romance of the wrestling ring—

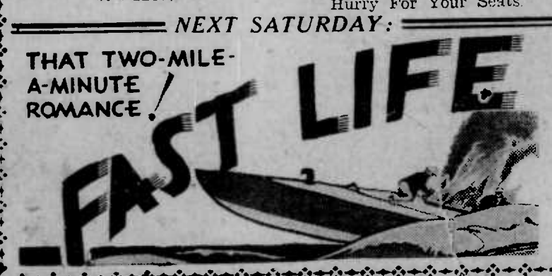
WALLACE BEERY
Flesh

Greater than "The Champ"

Also Showing
FLIP THE FROG CARTOON
Hurry For Your Seats.

WALLACE BEERY and KAREN MORLEY in "FLESH"

NEXT SATURDAY:
THAT TWO-MILE-A-MINUTE ROMANCE!
FAST LIFE



BODY OF A GREEK GOD ... HEART OF A LION

A Son of the Jungle ... Untouched by Civilization Until the Kisses of a Beautiful White Girl Awakened His Savage Heart ... Then He Loved Her with All the Fierceness of His Pent-Up Emotions.

KING OF THE JUNGLE
A Paramount Picture
WITH
THE LION MAN (BUSTER CRABBE)
• FRANCES DEE •

DERBY 1933
PARAMOUNT NEWS

PATHE CINEMA
Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 P.M.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1933

WEIGHTY SUPPORT

The appeal for the release of Indian political prisoners cabled to the Premier, Mr. Baldwin and others, by sixty prominent Indians must have had its moral effect on the British public, though there is no sign of its reaction on Government policy. Both the "Spectator" and the "New Statesman," which carry weight with men of light and leading, as apart from party hacks and reactionaries and adventurers of the type of Mr. Churchill and Lord Lloyd, ask the Government to respond generously to the appeal. The Government of India, both here and in England, however, have made no sign that they realise the gravity of the situation, and are apparently content to pursue their own way.

INDIA'S GOODWILL.

As the "Spectator" rightly observes, the new constitution "cannot be satisfactorily applied without India's goodwill." But from the Government attitude it appears they are entirely indifferent to this goodwill, and it seems immaterial to their plans whether the people rally round them or not. The same paper further writes that it was for the Government to consider whether "at the present moment, when Civil Disobedience is out of favour, release of political prisoners would produce a better atmosphere for reforms."

The "New Statesman" is equally emphatic and insists that the Government should respond to the appeal made by the Indian leaders. There can be no difference of opinion either in this country or in Britain that, at a time when Congressmen themselves have suspended Civil Disobedience and are inclined to call it off, this stiff-necked attitude on the part of the authorities will not help either party to solve the problem before the country. Even the White Paper constitution will require the wholehearted co-operation of the people, and surely, the present attitude of the Government is not calculated to create an atmosphere of goodwill in the place of suspicion we now see everywhere.

CHANGE OF FRONT.

The Government, it seems, are not anxious for that atmosphere of goodwill, which the two British papers devoutely hope for, as they think, we suppose, that their present "dual policy" has succeeded to a very large extent and is likely to show better results in the future.

In this connection, we cannot but notice the complete change of front on the part of the Anglo-Indian Press, perhaps in obedience to a mandate from the authorities. Even those papers which were telling the Government that it was their turn to make a gesture have suddenly swung round and are now telling the Congress first to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement for good, thus paraphrasing the words of the Simla "Tchinovniks"—to use the late Lord Morley's term for them.

In this instance we cannot help referring to the deliberate misrepresentations of the local Anglo-Indian journal in regard to the White Paper, in which it has been indulging for the past few months in defiance of all canons of honesty and fair dealing. It writes with characteristic mendacity, that "India will not look at any form of self-government which does not conform to the main principles of the White Paper, and the sooner the Select Committee and the British Parliament and public realise the fact, the better it will be for both countries." It is this false propaganda which is mis'eading the Government and the Press in England.

WHO ARE THEY?

As we have repeatedly said, there is not a single political organisation in this country, with any status or reputation to lose, which has not wholly condemned the White Paper. Even the Liberals, the main stand-by of the Government in all such contingencies, have refused to touch the White Paper. Who are they, then, who are anxious to support the White Paper policy, unless they are the non-descript political adventurers who have no influence worth the name with their countrymen in India and who, for their personal aggrandisement, are betraying the best interests of the country, by appearing before the Joint Parliamentary Committee either in a consultative capacity or as witnesses.

The same Anglo-Indian paper also calls upon the Congress, since the Government have unnecessarily stiffened their attitude in regard to the release of political prisoners, to give an undertaking not only to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement, but that "organised lawlessness would be abandoned forthwith."

MEANINGLESS UNDERTAKING.

In plain language the Government want to make the Congress bind itself to an undertaking which is meaningless. If and when the Congress abandons Civil Disobedience it will do it for the good of the country, and because it is the right thing to do and not to suit the political opportunism, prescribed for it by propagandists in a difficulty.

The Congress, it can be said with complete confidence, will not set in motion again a movement which inflicts so much suffering merely to spite the Government. Whatever action it may take will be inspired by the honest desire to restore peace to the country and release the forces of the Nationalist Movement for the pursuit of healthy and effective activities.

Tell The World Conference

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas has discovered rather late that Indians are being humiliated and insulted by Britain before the World Economic Conferenhe by having a predominantly non-Indian Delegation foisted upon them against their will. Sir Purshottamdas, who ventured to co-operate with the Joint Committee, despite the ban placed on it by the Federation of Indian Chambers, could not have been easily moved to indignation. But, even his accommodating spirit and zeal for co-operation have been sorely tried by the way they have been requited.

The Delegation has been packed with a safe British majority of four to two. The Leader and the Secretary are both British, as are all the four advisers. Having thus secured a nearly all-British clique to "represent" India, Government threw a bone to Indian sentiment by inviting some of the Joint Committee assessors or advisers to form a consultative body, who may or might not be consulted, whose advice might or might not be accepted, the probability being in favour of neither one or the other.

SIR PURSHOTTAM'S DISCOVERY.

That such a position is not entirely new to Sir Purshottamdas has, for once, discovered the humiliating character, and refused to be a party to the game. It may be that the game will go on to its predestined finish, but it is something that the prominent Indian invitees refuse to have anything to do with it. Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar has also sprung a pleasant surprise upon the country by following Sir Purshottamdas's lead.

Sir Purshottamdas does not object to the predominantly official character of the delegation, but he strongly protests against the small Indian minority in it. The official view in London is stated to be that "the Delegation is "as representative as possible." It is certainly so from the British point of view, but it is a travesty of truth to describe it as being at all representative of India. If an official was necessary to lead the Delegation, Sir Joseph Bhore would have been an abler and far more representative leader than Sir Samuel Hoare. It is ridiculous to suggest that it was impossible for him to leave India. He could do so quite as easily as Sir George Schuster. But the Government did not want an Indian leader or an Indian majority. And one can easily understand why. What was done at Ottawa will be done again with greater ease in London. India will be a pawn in the Imperialist game.

Sir Purshottamdas fears that the Indian Delegation, by its unrepresentative character, will be "a subject of comment by the world at large." We could wish that the world would comment on and expose the anomaly. But, we fear, it will all be taken as a matter of course. However, we trust that the protests against the so-called Indian Delegation from India and of Indians in London will be made available not only to the British President of the Conference, who may suppress them, but to the leaders of all the delegations at the Conference. Let the Conference judge whether or not Britain has dealt with India honestly in the matter of her representation. Let it also judge whether it helps to bring about economic peace to flout the wishes and national sentiments of millions of Indians.

Press Views

"A Wanton Outrage"

Mr. Aney is a most respectable man, occupying the higest position in Congress Circles, and it is nothing short of a wanton outrage on the dignity of such an individual to "force him to sit and stand", as if he was a little urchin, for whose truancy, a disciplinarian schoolmaster was giving a deserved punishment. It is an insult to the nation that such things should happen to its leader. It is adding insult to injury that such things are denied, instead of being repaired by frank admission and repentance. —"New Orissa".

Two Challenges

Mr. M. S Aney has categorically challenged the statement made by Sir Harry Haig as regards the treatment of Mr. Aney in Midnapore Jail. It goes without saying that Mr. Aney and Sir Harry's informants cannot both be correct and the Hon. the Home Member owes it to his honour to institute an enquiry into the matter. Will he do so? An enquiry with reference to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's allegations is also overdue. Both Mr. Aney and Pandit Malaviya assert that they can prove their cases to the hilt if opportunity is offered. Are not these challenges worth while accepting? Why leave people to make inferences?—"Liberty".

Now Or Never

Mahatmaji, to his everlasting credit, has before now shown that he has the courage even at the height of his success, to suspend his campaign or enter into negotiations with the Government for an honourable settlement. Today, at what seems the nadir of depression, he has the goodwill to make a gesture to the Government, which the latter in their false pride refuse to accept. A situation such as the present cannot last for ever. If the Government realising it, are prepared to come to terms at a moment which seems propitious to them, well and good: otherwise, they will have the humiliating experience of conceding tomorrow under the sheer logic of events, far more than what they can give with a show of magnanimity to-day. Let them make their choice even now.—"Hindustan Times".

The Imperative Need

The thing that the present situation imperatively calls for is not that the Congress delegates should participate in the Conference with the Joint Committee, but that they should resume their position as a constitutional Opposition and that any future struggle that may be found inevitable for the winning of India's constitutional independence should be waged on both sides on a different plane and with different weapons. Once peace is restored by this means, both parties will know how best and most speedily to arrive at a settlement of the points in dispute. The imperative need of the hour is for the British Government to pay adequate heed to Sir Tej Bahadur's impressive warning and thus pave the way to honourable peace and a lasting settlement.—"Tribune".

An Allahabad Brain-wave

The recent heat-wave in Delhi has had a repercussion in the "Pioneer" office in a brain-wave to solve the unemployment problem among Indian graduates. The editor has delivered himself of the momentous suggestion that the unemployed graduates in India may be employed as chapprasis and set to chase tennis balls on the *Burra Sahib's* courts, which, in his opinion, is a better kind of work than loitering about the corridors of law courts waiting for briefs.—"Hitawada".

FERMENT IN MANGROL STATE

Durbar's Inexplicable Provocation To Communal Trouble

By B. G. HORNIMAN

The appeal to the Sheikh Saheb of Mangrol State by the Bombay Humanitarian League (which appeared in "The Bombay Chronicle" a few days ago) to revoke his recent order permitting the slaughter of cows in his territory, dealt with a matter which has naturally roused considerable anxiety and agitation among, not only the Hindus in the State, and Mangrol subjects residing and carrying on business in Bombay, but also among the Hindu community as a whole, and I have not the least doubt that in this matter Hindus will have the sympathy of all reasonable Mussalmans.

A PECULIAR CASE

Apart from the undesirability of thus offending Hindu susceptibilities in a State in which the vast majority of the inhabitants are Hindus, the case is a peculiar one in more than one respect. This is not an instance of Hindus suddenly raising an agitation against cow slaughter, which has been permitted as a practice in the past.

Cow claughter in the Mangrol State has been unknown from time immemorial, the Chiefs of Mangrol having always respected the feelings of their Hindu subjects in this matter, as well as realising the economic necessity of the preservation of cattle in a State, where as is pointed out in the Humanitarian League's memorial the number of cows in a population of 24,000 is less than 4,000 including old and young stock, and the number of bullocks available for cultivation of 92,000 acres of land is only 7,000, which hardly allows for one pair of animals to about 12 acres.

A SOLEMN AGREEMENT

As far as history records, only on one occasion has the matter of animal slaughter ever before arisen as an acute question. In 1851 a sacred peacock was shot by some irresponsible person and as a result of the general uproar and a Hindu exodus, a solemn agreement was entered into by the then ruling Chief with his Hindu subjects, that nobody should be allowed to kill any big animal in the Mangrol territory, and that small animals should not be slaughtered publicly.

Again in 1885 some misunderstanding having arisen, a new order of a very definite kind was proclaimed by the Durbar against cow-slaughter.

Apart from these two incidents things have gone on smoothly in the Mangrol State. Hindus and Mahomedans have lived on terms of complete amity and though they are ruled by a Muslim Chief, the Hindu population have never been given any cause to feel that there was any discrimination of any kind at all on the part of the Chief between his Hindu and Muslim subjects; impartial justice has always been administered and the relations between the rulers and ruled in Mangrol have been of the happiest character.

This makes it the more difficult to understand the unexpected action of the Chief, who, after a long rule, has suddenly and gratuitously issued this order raising the ban on cow slaughter, and thus thrown his Hindu subjects into a ferment of apprehension and agitation.

WHO ASKED FOR IT?

The order was first proclaimed in 1926-27 but as a result of protests and appeals it was suspended indefinitely and the Hindu population were left under the im-

(Continued on page 7).

Frankly Speaking

BLOW TO TORIES.

Though Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Churchill claim to differ on Indian policy the Hitchin by-election result is an unmistakable rebuff to both.

Mr. Arnold Wilson, who is returned, is a Conservative but his majority has dropped to 14,000 votes from 25,000 obtained by his predecessor at the General Election while the Labour candidate has gained about 2,000 votes.

"The Observer" ascribes the result to Mr. Wilson having allowed himself to be identified with the revolt against the Government. But the increase in Labour votes shows a reversal of the feeling which brought the National Government into power.

The trend of feeling against the present Government has long been evident. The high hopes formed from the Ottawa Conference, the World Economic Conference and the India policy will all inevitably give place to complete disillusionment, and the downfall of the Tories is not far off

TURN OF THE CATHOLICS.

The Nazis have now taken the Catholics in hand. Not only have they broken up the Congress of Catholic apprentices and journeymen, but leading members of the Congress were beaten in the streets.

Even Vice-Chancellor von Papen had to flee for his life,—for that is the probable interpretation of the words "hastily departed,"—while a professor was beaten to death.

The Archbishop of Munich, as a result, called off the Mass arranged for the delegates. We repeat these facts to emphasise the savagery of the Nazis against their late allies. Nazis first befriended, then subdued and even absorbed the Steel Helmets.

They annihilated the Trade Unions, stole their funds, and killed the movement altogether. Catholics, who were their chief allies all these days, when Socialists, Communists and Jews had to be beaten into silence, now find themselves in the same predicament.

The Catholics were an important factor in the establishment of Nazi dominance. Now they too have been forced to realise the brutality for which the name of Nazi stands.

HOPEFUL SIGNS.

New York messages state that there is growing scepticism about the World Economic Conference. Americans believe there will be many conflicting claims to be reconciled and trade rivalries to be satisfied, before the Conference can be made to yield any results.

As far as India is concerned, it will not affect it materially for Indian interests are tied to the chariot wheels of British Imperialism.

From the nature of the delegates chosen, we shall not be wrong if we conclude that they are there merely to say ditto to the British Premier and Sir Samuel Hoare.

At the same time what the cable calls "a spectacular rise of sterling" has been stage-managed by America by depressing the dollar, which will have a disastrous effect on British trade. And no doubt Britain will now try to depress sterling to beat down her trade rivals.

These are hopeful signs of an economic understanding between the various countries?

"BOGUS WITNESSES".

The Muslim League's affairs are made more confused and confusing by the alleged nomination of Sir Mahommed Yakub and Khan Saheb Haji Rashid Ahmad to represent the League before the Joint Parliamentary Committee

The President of the League, Mr. Abdul Aziz, has already informed the Reforms Office that none of these persons has been nominated by the Muslim League and that they have no authority whatever to appear before it as witnesses on behalf of the League

Strangely enough the Reforms Office has ignored these protests and accepted the claims of the two persons to speak for the League, against the wish of the majority of members.

As they are the favourites of the Government, the latter have accepted their claim, but there is no decency in this recognition.

Mr. Abdul Aziz calls these two persons "bogus witnesses" who have no right to appear in a representative capacity, and we do not question the correctness of his description.

A MUNICIPAL BANK.

Municipal banking is no uncommon thing in America or Europe but it is only an idea at present in India.

The Calcutta Corporation is understood to be considering the possibility of establishing a Municipal Bank, which is to be a commercial concern free to do general commercial business.

The Corporation, however, would use it as their bankers just as the Government of India use the Imperial Bank. The Corporation would be duly represented on the Bank's Directorate, and would have the right to inspect its accounts with the aid of its own auditor.

If the idea materialises, the Municipal Bank will naturally be a strong concern, possibly capable of breaking the monopoly of foreign banks, notoriously unhelpful to Indian merchants.

Readers' Views

WHERE IS COLONEL LAWRENCE ?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Within living memory, few Englishmen have been so valiant, virile, volatile and elusive as Col. Lawrence of Arabia! May we know, where he is at present?

(1) Was he not at Dirig Road, Karachi, after the War?

(2) Did he not suddenly appear at Jalalabad, when Amanullah was in Europe?

(3) When his presence at that storm centre became the subject of bitter criticism, was he not called away to Peshawar, then to Simla and then sent away on the P. and O. liner?

(4) Did any one see him landing in England? Why, they said, he was so shy to meet the Pressmen, that before the liner anchored, he was taken away in a launch!

(5) Was it really Col. Lawrence, who disembarked; or was it his copy?

(6) Some said, at the time, that Lawrence never crossed the Canal. He got down at Suez, and flew across to Iraq! Was it so, please?

(7) And where is Lawrence stationed at present? Is he in Yarkand, or Giljit? Or is he nearer home?

Of him, his own lieutenant Col. Stirling has said, that

"Many stories, have been told about Lawrence, mostly untrue; but if ever a genius, a scholar, an artist, and an imp of Shaitan were rolled into one personality, it is Lawrence"!

May India and the East be spared of such! But pray, where is Lawrence after all?—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

WHAT DOES HE REPRESENT ?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am sending the following few lines for publication as I think it fit to express the views of a very large section of the Hindu community.

I have gone through the Moonje —Setalwad controversy and I agree with Sir Chimanlal Setalwad when he says the Mahasabha as represented by Dr. Moonje (as well Mr. Kelkar of Poona) does not represent educated Hindu opinion or even a large section of other Hindus.

"For instance the big Brahmanetar Samaj Dr. Moonje and Kelkar can't claim to represent. They can at the most represent Brahmins (and that too Deccanis) who form less than one per cent. of the Hindu community.

I am positive even Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya does not approve of the political activities of Dr. Moonje.

Only because of the apathy of the Hindus in General Dr. Moonje is availing himself of the opportunity of visiting England so often at the cost of the poor Indian tax payer. His real place of work as Sir Chimanlal Setalwad says, and I entirely agree, is "in this country working with Gandhiji and Malaviyaji and others to bring about an agreed modification of the communal award." —Yours, etc.,

N. D SABNIS.

Amraoti, June 10.

TRAINING FOR MUNICIPAL OFFICERS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your widely circulated paper, I am glad to see the letters of "Justice" and Citizen regarding the Municipal Training for Officers.

The Training Classes for Officers of Local Self Government Service are conducted under the joint auspices of the Government of Bombay and the Local Self Government Institute. The object of holding these classes is to train those students who having completed their scholastic Education aspire to join service in the Local Body, as also, those who being already in the service of a Local Body desire to qualify themselves for the post of Chief Officer's Secretary. The Hon. Minister Sir Rustom Vakil at the conference delivered an important lecture and he very appropriately remarked that in case of rural and Municipal authorities in future this qualification would be made compulsory if a majority decided that way.

Now as regards the Bombay Corporation the very fact that its employees are taking training in the classes proves that its importance has been fully appreciated. But where is the impetus to come from? It is the Corporation and the Corporation alone that can give the required impetus. I am sure it will be forthcoming, provided of course the Local Self-Government Institute abandons its present attitude and brings the matter before the Corporation. —Yours, etc.,

M. BHASKER RAO.

KARNATAK AND LINGAYATS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Even a cursory reading of Viswamitra's second contribution to your esteemed paper, leads inevitably to the conclusion that there is some political motive behind all his writing. In the first place it is an enigma, to see the interest he takes in Karnatak politics. Heaven alone knows the reason. He seems to be a veritable 'Hotch-potch politician' and An "viate Bahadur."

To be frank, Karnatak's politics has always been in the melting point. This even the writer of the article cannot deny. There is no concerted action even when the common interests of all are affected in Karnatak. The question of Unification has always been discussed, debated and disposed of with unanimity in favour of it. But strange to say there is no concerted action in this direction Sporadic efforts are being made and spasmodic conferences are being held now and then and here and there. Organizations have already been found which always go to the region of sleep. They wake up from their stupor, when it is high time for them to pass resolutions and again relapse to their original state. Such is the state of these organisations, for which every one of Karnataki's is responsible. Why alone the Lingayats?

Coming to the question of the people connected with this movement it must be said that credit is due to Rao Saheb Halkatti of Bijapur, as the originator of this idea of having a United Karnataka. Let 'Viswamitra' verify the truth of this statement and not pass hasty and nasty remarks about Lingayat leaders. It has always been the policy and principle of the Lingayats in particular to have a United Karnatak at as early a date as possible. Their love for "National India" is no less than their love for "United Karnataka."

Why, was the writer, deaf and dumb to the political situation in Karnatak till now What has made the writer to write about Lingayats in particular at this hour. Does he think that he is the best fitted man in the whole of Karnatak to deliver a sermon on the efficacy of concerted action specially by the youths. Why he has assumed the role of a political emaciator Goa alonne knows.... —Yours etc.,

A. S. KAMBLI.

Poona, June 7.

(This controversy is now closed. Editor.)

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The above society since its inception from 21st November 1931 has organized till date 16 concerts in Indian Music. Out of these, nearly seven proved failures.

The following are the causes for this:

(1) The Managing Committee does not possess a single member who has sufficient knowledge of Indian Scientific Music. Whenever musicians other than famous one are called, their concerts generally prove failures. Whenever such singers are to be called, the Managing Committee ought to know their heritage (i. e. the garana) their mastery over tuning and timing (Sur and Laya). If such a musician is disposed to give a trial, he should be heard by some members of the Committee as well as some good experts in Indian Music. If the musician refuses to give a trial the Committee should not venture at once to enter into a contract with him for the concert. No member of the Managing Committee till now has shown this care or knowledge.

(2) If we look at the rules and regulations of the Society, we feel the above cause cannot be uprooted. The Managing Committee consists of 11 members out of which six are permanent ones with little knowledge of Indian Music and some of whom are perfectly negligent. The remaining five are elected every year but the election is so cleverly arranged that it results in the return of almost all the old members with a few exceptions.

(3) When a good musician is going to give a concert in the society so many tickets are given to the outsiders that some members find themselves without sitting accommodation and they have to go back on stand.

According to our knowledge of all such societies in Bombay this society holds the largest number of members and its financial position is also sound. Therefore every member of the society should consider well and take steps so that the society may not suffer in future.—Yours, etc.,

MANILAL L. SHAH.
And OTHER MEMBERS.

JAPAN'S EXAMPLE FOR INDIAN MILLOWNERS

Copy Their Methods & Make Your Production Still Cheaper & More Attractive, Says Mr. Birla

CALCUTTA, June 11.

Mr. G. D. Birla, interviewed by the Associated Press on the imposition of the new cotton duties on non-British imports, stated:—

Sir Joseph Bhore is to be congratulated on the small protection which he has been able to afford against the Japanese dumping to the Indian cotton textile industry. Unfortunately the action has been taken after a great mischief has been done as already a large amount of Japanese imports have been glutted into the Indian market which will take a very long time to be cleared off.

IN JAPAN'S FAVOUR.

Japan is helped not only by a depreciated exchange but also by labour most efficient yet most ill-paid and therefore whether this extra protection will prove to the Indian Mills to be adequate or not, time alone will show.

It is, however, a question for the serious investigation of the Indian Mill-owners as to why and how it is possible for the Japanese Producers to compete in the Indian markets not only against the Indian textile industry (which though pdotected yet is ill-equipped and ill1-manned as compared with the up-to-date plants of the more advanced countries to stand against the Japanese competition) but even against the Lancashire Mills which may be called to be in a most advanced stage and which too are protected in the Indian market to the extent of 25 per cent. which amount has now been increased to 50 per cent. in favour of Lancashire.

INDIAN INDUSTRIALISTS MCST LEARN.

That even such old and experienced industrialists as the Lancashire people are, are not in a position to stand against the Japanese competition is a matter which speaks volumes of the Japanese nation and does not reflect any credit to the textile stalwarts, whether Indians or British. I think the time has come when at least the Indian cotton Industriolists should make serious investigation about the method of work in Japan and in other countries so as to bring up the Indian industdy to the level of the other efficient Mills in the world.

I am a great believer in the policy of protection. But it will be a great tragedy if the Indian Mills do not take advantage of the protection already granted and fortify their position to such an extent as to enable them to supply cloth at as cheap a rate as it is done by the Japanese producers. Until we are in a position to make, for all practical purposes, the tariff wall inoperative, we should not rest content.

COPY THEIR METHODS OF PRODUCTION.

Indian Mills during the last few years have made great strides in respect of quality and quantity of production and have also made marvellous progress in cheapness of the product. But there is no reason why we should not be able to copy the Japanese methods and make our production still cheaper and more attractive. I think, it is high time that the Bombay Millowners' Association sent a delegation to all parts of the world including Japan to study the working methods of every country and educate its members by providing the latest information as regards labour conditions, machinery equipment, cost of production and the method of cotton mixing, etc. We must find out how much of the Japanese competition is due to the depreciated exchange and how much is due to their better equipment and management.

JAP THREAT FUTILE

Referring to the threatened cotton boycott by the Japanese Millowners Mr. Birla said that he did not take the threat very seriously. It is quite possible that Japan may adopt a boycott for some time to alarm the Indian Legislature and thus create a doubt in their minds as regards the advisibility of the policy of protection; but such a policy could not last long. No country even in its own interest can afford to boycott the supply of the raw material particularly a thing like Indian cotton which tends to maintain the cost of its production at a cheap level.—A. P.

SMALLER STATES & FEDERATION

Princes Meet In Bombay And Decide To Communicate With Their Delegations To Joint

The Standing Committee of the Princes Chamber met again on Monday evening at the Patiala House, Nepean Sea Road. The Maharaja of Patiala, the Chancellor of the Chamber presided.

It is understood that the Committee discussed on Monday evening the question of the representation of smaller states in the Federal Legislatures and other subjects connected with the Princely Order and their connection with the Federal Constitution. They have come to a decision regarding the question and it is understood are communicating immediately with the States Delegation, which has gone to London to give evidence before the Parliamentary Joint Committee.

The Committee concluded its deliberations on Monday, and it is understood that during the past four days the Committee discussed important questions connected with the Princely Order in India including the Alwar question, the expansion of the Princes Chamber by including some more smaller states into the Chamber.

Amongst those that attended the meeting of the Committee were the Maharajas of Patiala, Bikaner, Alwar, Jhalawar, Dholpur and Sangli.

It is expected an authoritative statement will be issued on Tuesday from the Office of the Chancellor of the Chamber.

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WHY NO PROTECTION FOR HOSIERY

Simla Communique Points Out Legal Difficulties

SIMLA, June 12.

A Commerce Department communique says:—

In view of the widespread impression that there has been failure to exercise the existing powers to extend the same protection to the Indian hosiery industry as there has been governing the manufacture of cotton piecegoods the Government of India desire to explain the reason for the apparent discrimination. A notification of 7th June which raised duties on cotton piecegoods not of British manufacture was issued in virtue of powers conferred on Governor-General-in-Council by Section Three, Sub-Section five of the Indian Tariff Act.

One of the essential conditions prescribed by that section is that articles to which it has application must be chargeable with duty under Part Seven, Second Schedule of Indian Tariff Act, that is to say they must be articles which are already subject to protective duty. Cotton piecegoods (not cotton textiles) were made subject to protective duty by the Cotton Textile Industry (Protection) Act 1930 and are included in part Seven, Second Schedule. Hosiery on the other hand is chargeable with revenue duty only under Part Five, Second Schedule and is, therefore, an article to which Section 3 (5) of the Tariff Act has no application.—A. P.

UNIVERSITY SENATE MEETS

Chandavarkar's Tribute To Rev. Mackenzie

Prof. WADIA'S MOVE

Grant For Publication Of Journal For Five Years Voted

A meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay was held on Monday in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, presided over by Mr. V.N. Chandavarkar, the Vice-Chancellor.

Mr. Chandavarkar at the very outset referred to the loss the Senate had sustained in the deaths of two of its valued members since the last meeting of the Senate. They were that of Dr. A. G. Viegas and Sir Jamsetji J. Mody, both of whom, he stated, had rendered very valuable service as members of the Senate. Dr. Viegas took a keen interest in and was associated with the establishment of the Department of Chemical Technology.

The Senate passed a resolution of condolence, all standing.

TRIBUTE TO HIS PREDECESSOR

The Vice-Chancellor paid a tribute to the work of his predecessor Revd. J. McKenzie. He stated that he did not have the privilege to be a colleague of Revd. McKenzie, but, as a personal friend of his, he was glad to have that opportunity to testify to the able and successful manner in which Revd. Mr. McKenzie had discharged his duties. "I am attending the meeting of the Senate for the first time," he said "and that as Vice-Chancellor, which is a unique privilege. It was not possible for any one to succeed unless he was assured of the co-operation of his colleagues, he stated, and he looked forward to accomplishing his difficult task with their assistance.

FELLOWS AND FACULTIES

The first item on the Agenda was the assignment of Fellows to Faculties. The following Fellows were assigned to the Faculties:—

Mr. V.N. Chandavarkar: Arts.
Mr. A.C. Farran: ..... Arts.
Col. H.R. Nutt: ..... Medicine.
Dr. V.R. Khanolkar .. Medicine.
Mr. D.V. Mirchandani .... Arts.
Mr. K.M. Khadye ..... Arts.
Mr. P.M. Limaye ..... Arts.

FOR UNIVERSITY JOURNAL.

The second item was a proposal to provide a sum of Rs. 8,000 per year for a period of five years for the publication of the University Journal as a permanent activity of the University.

Professor P.A. Wadia in proposing the resolution as recommended by the Syndicate drew attention to the necessity of having a permanent journal as a medium by which they could more effectively give publicity to various important matters. There was some opposition on the ground that there was not sufficient material for publication, which would warrant the Senate's passing this grant for a period of five years. Principal Hamill said that, it was in the interest of the University to have a journal of its own and a period of five years was necessary as a guarantee to the Publishers. Contributors and Subscribers of the continuity and stability of the journal.

MOTION ACCEPTED.

A motion to refer the matter back to the University Syndicate was defeated, and the proposition as moved by Professor P.A. Wadia was accepted.

MADRAS BOMB CASE ACCUSED REPENTANT

Says He Was Decoyed By Other Accused

MADRAS, June 12.

An important statement was made this evening before the Chief Presidency Magistrate by Hiralal, third accused in the City Bomb Case, who, with two others was committed on 9th June to take his trial at the criminal sessions of the Madras High Court. He stated that Shambunath, the first accused, was one of a gang connected with the Ooty Bank raid and he (Hiralal) was decoyed from Amritsar by Shambhunath and Roshanlal who died as a result of the Bomb explosion on Royapuram beach on first May. He (Hiralal), who is 15-1/2 years old, added that he did not realise the consequences when he joined the Revolutionary Party which action he regretted very much and prayed that he might be excused and given a chance to reform himself.—A. P.

CONGRESS & LABOUR

Aney Axpresses Sympathy For Their Legitimate Demands

LETTER TO RUIKAR

"Both Parties Must Express Mutual Desire For Arbitration"

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, June 12

In the course of a letter to Mr. Ruikar, President, Nagpur Textile Union, Mr. Aney, Acting Congress President says:

I have noted the resolution of the Union particularly appealing to me and other nationalists to bring pressure on millowners with a view to dissuade them from forcing arbitration wage-cuts. I want to assure labourers through you that the Congress has its active sympathy with their legitimate demands for redress of their pressing grievances. The Congress will be glad in spite of its preoccupation to bring about a better understanding between employers and employees and will endeavour to put an end to the present state of discontent provided both parties express mutual desire for its arbitration.

Concluding Mr. Aney says Mr. Ruiker's letter will be placed before Congressmen in the country at the earliest possible opportunity.

OVER 66 P. C. PASSES IN B. A. EXAMINATION

(Continued from page 8).

1291 Ruparel R G
1292 Thadani G N
1293 Vaswani J R
1294 Wadhani Bhuri Partabrai
1297 Bakhru M B
1298 Baloach Md. U Md. R
1299 Bherwani M K
1301 Changani N D
1302 Coutinho G F
1303 Doshi A J
1304 Gidwani V N
1307 Jagani V G
1308 Jagtiani I G
1309 Kamlani S S
1310 Karna P L
1312 Mankodi T G
1313 Mansukhani D G
1315 Massand G J
1316 Memon A A
1317 Munshey M U
1318 Pohujani B T
1319 Quettawala I A
1320 Rathor K T
1321 Rustomji B S
1323 Shivdasani D T
1325 Tanwarmalani S A
1326 Wadhwani T T
1328 Ismail M
1330 Nizamani A R

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

The Ellis Scholarship—To No. 946.

The James Taylor Prize—To No. 1000

The Bhau Daji Prize—To No. 601.

The Dhirajlal Mathuradas Scholarship—To No. 501.

The Narayan Vasudeo Scholarship—To No. 522

The Cobden Club Medal—To No. 1000.

The Sir James Fergusson Scholarship in Arts—To No. 652.

The Pherozeshah Merwanji Jijibhai Avesta and Pahlavi Scholarship—Divided between Nos. 136 and 137.

The Pralhad Sitaram Patwardhan Scholarship—To No. 874.

The Gangadas Rangildas Scholarship—Divided between Nos. 946 and 1173.

The Pragji Thackersey Mooljl Science Scholarship in Arts—To No. 1139.

The Lord Minto Scholarship—To No. 1000.

CONSTABLE COMMITS SUICIDE

Embraces Death To Escape Debtors

Keshaw Narayan Deoli, a police constable attached to the Kalachowki Police station was found hanging with a rope, in his room on the 3rd floor of the Kalachowki lines, at about 5 p.m. on Monday evening.

SUSPICION AROUSED

It appears one of the constables at the police station having gone to see the deceased found that the door of his room was bolted from inside. No response to call having been received from inside, suspicions of the neighbours were arouse. The police officers of the station, receiving information, immediately repaired to the premises. A constable went up the roof and effected an entry into the room, and the door was opened.

MENTAL WORRIES

The deceased had been ailing since May 20, and was treated in the police hospital from where he was discharged only on Monday. It is suspected that the deceased wa sin debt and committed suicide owing to mental worries.

STOP PRESS

STANLEY WOOD WINS JUNIOR RACE.

(Special Cable).

DOUGLAS (Isle of Man), June 12.

Stanley Woods, winner of the last year's junior and senior tourist trophy motor cycle races won to-day's junior race riding a Norton machine and covered the course of 264 miles in three hours and 23 minutes at an average speed of 78.08 miles per hour. Percy Hunt, also riding Norton, was second. His time was 3 hours 23 minutes and 7 seconds; average speed being 77.96 miles per hour.

VIENNA IS NOT BERLIN?

(Special Cable).

VIENNA, June 12.

Drastic measures have been adopted against Nazis in Austria as a result of the last night's attempt to assassinate the Councillor Steidle, Leaders of the Tyrol Heimwehr, alleged to have been carried out by Germans. Twenty-two Nazi leaders have been arrested, while Heimwehr seized the Nazi headquarters at Innsbruck. Large numbers of Heimwehr men are patrolling the streets in order to maintain order. Steidle was shot in arm while returning from a tour of inspection. The outrage closely followed an unsuccessful attempt to blow up with dynamite a car in which Doctor Rintelen, local Governor of Styria, was driving from Bruckandermur to Graz.

FERMENT IN MANGROL STATE

(Continued from page 6).

pression that this suspension meant that the order was practically cancelled.

But a few weeks ago a new order was suddenly proclaimed cancelling the order of suspension and once more reviving the order of 1926-27 permitting the slaughter of cows.

What makes the order the more inexplicable and reprehensible is that, as far as anyone knows, there has been no demand from the Mahomedans of the State for the grant of this facility to slaughter cows, though, if the permission remains in force there will no doubt be mischief mongers forthcoming to stir them up to take advantage of it. It need hardly be emphasised that if matters are allowed to go so far, the consequences will be very serious.

A SERIOUS DANGER

Incidentally it may be mentioned that the order at the same time accords Hindus permission to play music before Mosques. The grant of this facility is as absurd and possibly as potentially dangerous as that of cow slaughter.

The Hindus of Mangrol have never engaged in the performance of music before Mosques. They have always respected the feelings of their Mussalman brethren in this respect and the permission now accorded to indulge in this form of annoyance to Mussalmans is totally unasked for. The Hindus have never made the least suggestion that they want it and I have not the least doubt that, if they are left alone they will never take advantage of the permission to indulge in this provocation.

But, if Mussalmans of Mangrol are stirred up by outside communalists to slaughter cows, Hindus may as easily be stirred up to retaliate by playing music before Mosques, or vice versa, and God knows what would be the result.

GRATUITOUS PROVOCATION

It would be hard to conceive of any more reprehensible and gratuitous provocation and invitation to communal trouble than this strange and inexcusable order of the Chief of Mangrol constitutes. But hitherto all protests and appeals to him and the Dewan have proved unavailing. The former has refused to accord interviews or receive deputations on the subject on the plea of ill-health—I do not for a moment suggest that the plea is not genuine—while the latter is busy and otherwise engaged and requires time for consideration.

Those who have influence with the Chief should take the matter up promptly and use it to persuade him to withdraw this unasked for and extremely dangerous order. I hope that influential Mussalmans in Bombay, who can bring their influence to bear, will not neglect the duty that lies upon them to do so, and leave all the work of bringing pressure on the Durbar to cancel the order to Hindus.

It appears to be a case, too, in which a hint from the Government to the Chief to withdraw an order so potential in possibilities of internal trouble in his State without delay, is extremely desirable.

The matter is one which brooks of no delay. The Mangrol Darbar should be made to understand promptly, plainly and effectively that this sort of provocation to communal dissension will not be tolerated by public opinion in these days.

PREMIER'S CALL FOR COOPERATION

(Continued from Page 1.)

added oppressively to the burden of the world's indebtedness.

PRICES CRASH.

The general crisis was accentuated by restrictions on tariffs and quotas, and exchange control had reduced international trade to less than three-quarters of its volume and half the price, and world unemployment had reached 30 million.

WAR DEBTS PROBLEM.

Mr. MacDonald proceeded to refer to war debts which, he said, was a matter of "front rank importance which we cannot deal here, because obviously, the Conference has not been constituted so as to consider it separately, but it must be dealt with before every obstacle to general recovery has been removed, and must be taken up without delay.

Lausanne must be completed, and the vexed question settled once for all in the light of the present world condition."

Mr. MacDonald recalled that the Conference was summoned as a sequel to Lausanne, and said that work in the intervening months had not been made easier. Indeed, the problems had in some respects been intensified, but it was useless postponing the Conference, until circumstances were more promising.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION.

Mr. MacDonald, proceeding, stressed the necessity of international co-operation. Mr. MacDonald said his experiences in the past few years proved that purely national economic policy by impoverishing other nations impoverished those who pursued it. International co-operation was the best way to National recovery. We were, therefore, here to pursue better course of international agreement.

Mr. MacDonald expressed thanks to the every able and representative body of experts who had drawn up the agenda which would be the basis of deliberations, but when the Conference had done its part, various Governments must face their own problems of internal and industrial policy in co-operation, where possible and necessary, with the international Labour Office.

WIDE VIEW NEEDED.

Mr. MacDonald urged need of taking of wide view. Mr. MacDonald declared that the policy of nibbling would not solve the crisis. He said: "If we deleberate as though nations are isolated units, we shall fail and World will drain the bitter cup of disappointment, but if we realise that permanent good of each depends on permanent good of all and determine to co-operate in coming the agreements which will render a renewal of prosperity possible, we shall succeed and expectations world will be justified.

"We must not fail. We will give the World as a note of our first meeting that we are determined to succeed. Nor can we delay rapidity of agreement essential to success. Let the World know that we can show decision and give leadership. Our programme is intricate and raises subject on which we held hitherto irreconcilable views. Yet the needs of world are so pressing, and experiences of last few years so illuminating and tragic that we must approach the work with fluid and flexible mind."

THOSE DEAR ECONOMIC THEORIES.

Mr. MacDonald believed that he was expressing the views of a great body of delegates when he said that they would not discuss dear economic theories but would make practical proposals to meet urgent necessities. "We shall, therefore, invite each delegation to submit its proposal in definite terms, so that we can enter without loss of time on examination of what can be translated into action and begin deliberations of what we can do in co-opertion either for emergancy or for more permanent purposes."

REVIVE HOPE.

Mr. MacDonald concluded urging the Conference to put a new heart and confidence into the World and mark the end of years of uncertainties and policies which had brought distress to all. "Let us see before we disperse that we have revived hope, energy and opportunity For these the World waits and it is in our power to provide them."

WHITE HOUSE SILENT

WASHINGTON, June 12.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's reference to war debts has been received in silence at White House Official quarters continue to insist that no formal offers have been received from debtors, and therefore, no formal reply will be made.—Reuter.

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

LONDON, June 12.

The Conference adjourned till 10-30 to-morrow. After the Conference at MacDonald's request, delegates from Portugal, Egypt and Venezuela were appointed as a committee for the verification of credentials of delegates.—Reuter.

COMMISSIONS TO START WORK

LONDON, June 12.

The World Economic Conference on the motion of Mr. MacDonald appointed a bureau consisting of Argentine, China, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Britain, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Holland, Spain, Sweden, United States, Soviet Russia and Canada.

The Bureau met under Mr. MacDonald's chairmanship immediately after adjournment, and decided to establish commissions, firstly, Monetary, and secondly Economic, every country to be represented on both.

General discussion is expected to terminate on Thursday.

Commissions will start work on Friday, working simultaneously, if necessary.—Reuter.

R. IYENGER DECLINES TOO

LONDON, June 12.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar in a letter to the Secretary of State regretting his inability to serve on the Consultative Committee of Indian Delegation to the Economic Conference says that absence from the Indian Delegation of names of representative Indians who are able to speak with authority from experience and knowledge of India's financial, monetary and economic problems will cause wide dissatisfaction in India.—Reuter.

BARKER LEAVES FOR ANDAMANS

To Arrange For Treatment Of Hunger-Strikers

MADRAS, June 12.

Lieut. Col. F.A. Barker, Inspector-General of Prisons, the Punjab, deputed by the Government to proceed to Andamans to advise Government and medical arrangements for the treatment of prisoners, who are hunger-striking, arrived at Madras on Sunday and left for the Island by s.s. "Maharajah." He is expected to stay in Andamans for about a week. —A.P.

AHMEDABAD HONOURS JUSTICE DIVOTIA

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, June 12.

On Sunday evening Honourable Mr. Justice H. V. Divotia was accorded a grand reception by the Ahmedabad Vadangara Nagir community. To-day evening the Ahbedabad Bar Association gave him a splendid and enthusiastic reception at a party held in the Gujarat Club.

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80, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

OVER 66 P. C. PASSES IN B. A. EXAMINATION

Ellis Scholarship Goes To Bharati Ambalal Sarabhai: Complete List Of Successful Candidates

Out of 1334 candidates appearing for the B.A. Degree Examination of the Bombay University in April last, 890 came out successful, the percentage of passes working out at a little over 66.

Twenty-seven candidates passed with First Class Honours, while 191 passed with Second Class Honours.

The result of candidate No. 933 G W Bhatchandani is reserved.

FIRST CLASS HONOURS

40 Munshi, Shernaz Jamshyd
86 Damle, D G
92 Gangal V D
117 Merchant, N R
123 Ishakbhai, SF
124 Billimoria A B
134 Saletore, Kamal Bhaskeranand
478 Vasavada, B K
492 Joshi, D K
501 Shah, R D
589 Jawalkar D G
601 Oke, V G
643 Nandrekar N A
652 Sayed, A S Y
874 Bhat, D L
920 Rayrikar, D R
921 Salvi, A K
946 Sarabhai, Bharati Ambalal.
961 Lokur, Vanamala Narayan.
976 Pandya, A T
1000 Tarlok Singh
1139 Shukla, M V
1173 Desai, M R
1190 Lewis, P J
1273 Sayyid, A C
1282 Butani, D H
1331 Gehani, V M

SECOND CLASS HONOURS

4 Desai, N K
8 Mane, E G
9 Maniar U M
10 Pandit, G V
12 Rajadhyaksha, M V
24 Amladi, Hemlata Raghavendrarao
26 Boyce, Jer Adal.
27 Boyce, Sirin Sohrao
30 Randelia, Piroja Hormasji
34 Vachha, Freni Jamshedji
39 Mody, J R
55 Aguiar, T
59 Golay, W H
61 Korane, R R
62 Kulkarni, W L
73 Umarvadia R L
82 Abhyankar, S B
85 Bhide, P J
87 Desai S M
88 Desai S M
91 Gadre D Y
93 Mhaskar, Sushila Ganesh
95 Mitra Shirin Kashinath
96 Naik, Sumati Vasant
98 Palkar, N D
102 Vasavada, H I.
104 Shah, J P
106 Parulekar, Sushela Vasudeo.
111 Vaidya S A
115 Campwala, Q F
116 Desai, M B
118 Thakur, A M
119 Bagalkot, A A
120 Kadri, M H
122 Syed, W N
125 Bode, Sillo Dinshaw
126 Dhalla, P D
128 Nagarwalla, Perin Jamshedji
129 Nirmel, N P
130 Pocha, Mitha Dadiba
132 Fernandez, L W.
133 Meneses, A G
136 Kanga, Gool Sorabji.
137 Pesina Tehim Sorabji
138 Ansari, H R
140 Dave, S S
142 Nadkarni, G V
154 Bengali, H H
155 Bhaiji, M M M A
156 Bhatt, K R
158 Bhave, V V
160 Dalal, I C
161 Dalvi V R
169 Desai, R M
176 Joshi, D J
177 Kaji, Tarunica Hiralal
182 Kewalramani, G K
183 Khira, H N
191 Mehta, Nivedita Manubhai
192 Mistry H E
197 Nabar, N P
202 Patel I B
217 Savant, S B
220 Shah, M M
221 Shah, N M
223 Shah, S K
225 Shanbnag, V B.
225 Shanbhag, V B
227 Shukla, T I
230 Thakkar, P P
231 Thanawala, A R
232 Thaver G F
239 Vakil C G
467 Belsare K V
468 Dalal S K
471 Nadkarni S A
473 Patil S R
475 Rele A G
489 Boyce H S
490 Desai R M
491 Jhirad E E
494 Masurekar Nalini
497 Nadkarni M S
500 Rane V S
503 Tipnis G S
515 Mascarenhas J L F
516 Mehta M P
520 Kalkini S M
522 Rodrigues V M
527 Dhavale V N
528 Pradhan A G
536 Wadia Shireen D
538 Bhave N G
539 Bhave Y D
540 Chitnis D D
549 Ozarkar K R
550 Paranjpe Daya Sadashiv
552 Sharangpani M M
577 Shamanna T
579 Abhang S R
581 Apte M S
583 Bedekar D M
585 Deshmukh G S
586 Dixit V H
588 Gurjar S R
590 Joshi G C
593 Kashikar M V
596 Kulkarni D N
598 Mahuli G R
599 Moholkar P V
600 Nadgouda A S
602 Page V S
605 Talasikar V R
607 Vaidya M V
613 Hasabnis R M
614 Jape M M
618 Kulkarni G S
619 Kulkarni S V
624 Vani D G
650 Mohite S H
651 Kureshi N P
653 Shaikh A M
654 Shirazee M A
658 Pangle N Y
659 Raverkar B V
660 Sathe S R
670 Desai C R
678 Kakade R G
679 Kamat S B
682 Kirkpatrick G C
683 Kshirsagar G N
687 Lonkar V V
688 Mankad K N
692 Mohite S P
701 Pant A B
875 Bulgauda R S
877 Date G G
878 Ganpule K V
879 Gharpurey Sumati Anandrao
880 Gupte D R
885 Tribhuwan J C
910 Deshpande K G
913 Javali S B
916 Kulkarni M S
934 Chinmulgund P J
935 Kulkarni D A
945 Rawal L N
947 Trivedi C B
953 Thakore C H
960 Joshi L D
962 Shastri S L
963 Thaker H S
966 Bhatt H M
967 Bhatt S M
968 Bhatt S K
969 Bhatt V H
974 Kuraishi M T
975 Valand M M
979 Shah R S
980 Solanki V M
981 Bhatt V M
982 Dave S M
983 Desai I M
989 Sarabhai S A
994 Shah M M
995 Shah M C
996 Shaikh A K
1004 Vora N V
1132 Patel M S
1145 Mahishi K R
1146 Nadkarni M S
1165 Joshi C N
1168 Navalgund V S
1170 Savarkar L B
1180 Hegde R V
1186 Jukaku S H
1192 Malwad S S
1234 Kadalbal P K
1237 Bhate Sunder Vithal
1243 Gupta M J
1246 Gonsalves Millicent
1247 Raymond Teresa
1248 D'Silva M L
1250 Advani N H
1254 Shivdasani V T
1283 Chainani Mooli Sadhram
1287 Khilnani K R
1288 Mirchandani B D
1327 Chablani Jamna Kotumal
1334 Wadhwa P R

PASS.

1 Ambedker V R
3 Deodhar D L
5 Desai R M
6 Gadre B P
11 Parab B A
13 Vaidya G R
14 Katreker S S
15 Mehta M R
16 Rege R S
17 Vaidya P S
18 Bilimoria S C
19 Kaladgi T U
20 Nagarwalla E H
21 Baakza A H A
22 Baria E M
23 Mistry Rati Jamshedji
25 Boga Mehera Jamshedji
28 Hurry Violet
29 Mehta Deena Sorab
31 Shroff Banoo Dhunjishaw
32 Shroff Nargez Kaikhushroo
35 Vachha Perine Rustom
36 Wad A W
37 Wadia Rutty Dhunjishaw
38 Dastoor N J
41 Aaron Naomi
42 Bhicajee K N
43 Dandekar A V
44 Durve A M
46 Ghadiali Piroja Ardeshir
47 Joshi Sheran Jehangir
48 Mahimtura C G
49 Marzban A P
50 Marzban R P
51 Mistry Dhun Cursedji
52 Parelkar K S
53 Pochkhanavala J D
54 Udwadia Perin E
56 Miranda A D
58 Bahulkar N B
60 Khedkar D K
63 Nabar B M
64 Patkar Nalini Bhaskarrao
67 Kanekar D N
68 Samarth N Y
70 Sathe S G
71 Chauhan N N
72 Mamudar N G
74 Dave C U
76 Gohil K Z
77 Majmudar D N
78 Rajpura M K
79 Pantoji M U N
80 Benjamin J M
81 Sagaokar S M
83 Barve G H
89 Dholakia M G
89 Patel M R
100 Shah P K
101 Vaishnav B P
103 Durve V G
105 Bhambal Yamuna Madhav
107 Ambegaokar J D
108 Kulkarni S B
109 Padalay Esther Lazarus
113 Pandya H T
131 Majmundar K P
135 Karnik R N
139 Bhesania Freny Ferdunji
144 Noronha L P
145 Patil B M
146 Sawant H B
147 Sukla D M
148 Telang L R
149 Amin J B
150 Ankalikar S M
151 Antia M M
152 Bajaj T K
153 Bellimal S S
159 Bhide V G
162 Dani K K
163 Darashah K D
165 Dehade D T
166 Desai C M
167 Desai D A
168 Desai N S
170 Deshmukh M M
171 Doshi B N
172 Dotivala N H
173 Golikeri K D
175 Joglekar S S
178 Kale P Y
179 Karnik M D
181 Keluskar S K
184 Khory N B
185 Kothari Hira Kuverji
187 Lally R
189 Mankad M B
190 Mehta K R
193 Mistry Khorshed Kaikhushro
194 Mody A F
195 Mukaddam A H
198 Nanavati T N
199 Navalkar H P
200 Parikh R C
201 Parpia S R
203 Patil B M
205 Patvardhan Lily Dattatraya
210 Raut P K
211 Raut S V
212 Sahasrabudhe K P
214 Sanghavi G C
215 Sardeshpande R S
216 Savant D N
218 Shah C N
219 Shah K V
222 Shah N M
226 Sheth I J
233 Thomas P
235 Trilokekar V G
236 Vaidya N V
238 Vakil Amy Minocheher
240 Vaze G K
248 Amenbal Sharada Shankar
249 Anant B R
256 Bhatt J K
257 Bhesania R O
262 Bombaywala K M
263 Bora I S
265 Buch I J
268 Chaphekar L N
271 Chinai A E
272 Chinai K R
273 Contractor J P
275 Dalaya G M
278 Daru Nalini Maganlal
279 Dastoor S B
280 Date N D
281 Dave A A
282 Davierwalla H D
286 Desai C D
287 Desai C G
288 Desai C S
289 Desai D K
290 Desai D G
291 Desai D L
294 Desai J P
295 Desai K K
296 Desai M C
297 Desai M E
298 Desai P M
301 Desai T M
302 Desai V N
303 Dholakia I M
316 Ghate T B
317 Gorhe P M
319 Gupte S R
321 Hate V V
324 Hora P B
325 Jamadar M I
326 Jassawalla J R
327 Jatkar R D
333 Kakodkar S S
338 Kapadia S G
339 Kartha V
341 Khariwala, M D
343 Khasukhan R S
345 Khoja B M
349 Koli D D
350 Kulkarni, A N
351 Kulkarni B G
355 Lala, A M
356 Lalljee, G N
357 Late, S N
359 Lobo, G P F
360 Maheshwari, S M
366 Master M M
367 Mathias, J
369 Mehta, B H
370 Mehta, B M
371 Mehta, J K
372 Mehta, K K
373 Mehta, R V
374 Mehta, Suna Dinshaw
375 Mehta, V V
377 Miranda, B R
378 Moloobhoy, M A
379 Moses, G A
380 Muhamedkhan, A
381 Mulan, G J
382 Muni, B A
383 Murdeshwar, M A
389 Navalkar, K S
393 Panat, V S
398 Parekh, R R
399 Parekh, R N
401 Parikh, R G
402 Parikh, S M
403 Parlikar, W R
404 Pastaika, D H
409 Patel, M P
410 Patki S K
411 Pattani, M I
412 Pavri, D S
414 Pereira, F D
415 Phadke, S M
417 Pradhan, A G
418 Pradhan, P K
419 Pradhan, S R
420 Pradhan, V W
424 Raja, S T
425 Rajpur, K M
426 Rane, B V
427 Rane, M B
431 Samant, S Y
434 Sequeira, L
436 Shah, K C
437 Shah, M B
438 Shah, N M
439 Shah, N M
441 Shaik, A S U
442 Shaik, M A
445 Shroff, K M
446 Somjee, R J
447 Sonak, K L
448 Suares, F P
451 Sura, G M
452 Talati, H F
458 Vaidya, R S
459 Vaiude, S D
460 Vatcha, H A
461 Velaskar, G S
462 Vohra, D V
469 Desai, K M
470 Gaikwad, Indira P
474 Patole, D C
476 Thakur, M R
477 Vadke, S V
479 Anklesaria K D
480 Dharkar, Premala Ramchandra
481 Gaekwad, C B
482 Ghurye, S V
483 Kapadia, Piroja Nariman
486 Sule, J
488 Acharya, A B
495 Merchant, Babli Manherlal
498 Parker, P N
499 Raghani, C K
504 Fern, J
506 Jungalwala, T N
507 Kadri, S K
508 Kulkarni, D S
509 Rege, Ratan Shankarrao
514 Hansoti, M C
519 Dastur, B J
523 Frenchman, H
525 Padgaonkar V W
526 Dashaputre, S P
530 Kulkarni, P V
532 Shahzadi, Bathoon
533 Fernandes, Annie
534 Guzdar, N R
535 Khanzada, Y
537 Kale, G B
541 Daftardar, G A
542 Deshpande K N
543 Dhakad, K S
544 Kachare, K A
545 Khandekar, R V
546 Kinikar, D H
551 Phatak, G K
553 Sindker, V M
554 Badgujar, G S
555 Bapat, T G
556 Bhide, A S
557 Bihani, R K
558 Bugdalwar, B B
559 Dalvi, K N
560 Kanitkar, N R
561 Karve, S P
563 Kiwalkar G D
564 Konkar, S G
567 Mutalik, G R
568 Patharkar, N G
569 Phansalkar, Sumati Keshav
570 Rajguru, G V
571 Rasane, R B
572 Sant, N M
576 Hadagali, R G
578 Chagule, P L
580 Anglekar, A V
582 Athale, S R
587 Gujrati, P T
595 Khabade
603 Phadke, M P
604 Rayakar, V B
609 Bhingarkar, D B
610 Dandekar, V B
611 Desai, R K
612 Ghate, Ugendnara Vinyak
615 Joshi, Sita Ganesh
616 Kolatkar, V P
620 Mathakar, S N
621 Nandekar, Y E
622 Patke, P S
623 Shahane, M R
627 Decre, A G
628 Deshpande Champu Keshav
631 Kulkarni G R
632 Kulkarni, K G
635 Purandare, J N
642 Kotekar, L B
644 Gujar, D V
645 Patil, G D
647 Kulkarni, J P
648 Patki A G
655 Deshmukh, B A
662 Shintre, S K
663 Zade, G P
664 Alekar, R K
665 Athalye, S G
666 Bagaitkar, B T
667 Bangalore, K T
669 Desai, C M
671 Deshpande, R V
672 Dhakad, D S
673 Fernandes, R J
674 Godbole, D S
675 Gidbole, N T
677 Joshi, K V
680 Kanekar, A B
681 Kirkpatrick D W
684 Kulkarni, B D
685 Kulkarni, J A
686 Lagu, C V
689 Mehta Peroja M
690 Metkar, S S
691 Moghe, N G
694 Mulla, I M S
695 Nadkar, C K
696 Naik, S R
699 Pande, M A
700 Panse, V G
702 Paranjpe, R S
705 Patole, D K
707 Potnis, S R
708 Pradhan, M R
709 Pratinidhi, T A
713 Trivedi, B V
714 Vaidya, G V
715 Akerkar, V V
720 Awadhani, N B
722 Bhadbhade, M T
725 Bhanu K K
728 Bhonsle, S R
731 Bora, M H
734 Chaudhari, S S
737 Dalvi, Kusum Madhusudan
738 Damale, M G
739 Dandekar, Y V
740 Darbhe, K V
742 Desarda, Z G
744 Deshmukh, K Y
745 Deshmukh, V B
749 Dixit V T
750 Dodwad, S D
751 Gadre, S R
752 Gaikwad, M D
754 Ghate, T G
755 Ghatge, G B
756 Gogate, G G
757 Gogate, H S
758 Gore G S
759 Gore, V I
760 Gosavi S B
761 Gupte, Indu Jagannath
762 Gupte M Y
766 Hardikar, S M
767 Harpale, S M
768 Hingne, W N
769 Jadhav, B D
772 Jawale, Y D
774 Joshi, L G
775 Joshi, L H R
777 Kabe, V G
778 Kale, B R
779 Kalkundri, R R
780 Kanga, S H
782 Karkhanis, D R
783 Karkhanis, S V
784 Katti, N V
790 Kundalkar, N G
792 Lokhande, N S
795 Mane, P S
797 Manudhane, S G
799 Math, C N
800 Mehta, R D
801 Mir, M I
806 Nagarkar, J R
807 Naik, G H
810 Oak, V L
811 Page, G R
812 Pandhre, J E
814 Pardeshi, C G
816 Patil, B N
817 Patil, R M
818 Patil, V K
820 Patki, D G
821 Patwardhan, D G
822 Pendse, Damayanti Vishwanath
823 Petkar, M S
824 Phadnis, B R
831 Rajwade R G
832 Rale, B M
833 Ramtirthkar R R
835 Rane, D Z
836 Rane, S B
837 Reddy, V P
839 Sangal, P M
841 Sathe, D S
842 Satpute, R N
843 Shah, H K
845 Shaikh, B C
848 Shidhaye, N M
850 Shinde, M B
851 Shirke, B S
852 Shitole, R G
853 Shukla, B P
854 Singi, S R
855 Sonavane, T A
856 Soni, D M
857 Sonone, D S
858 Soundattikar, N V
859 Sutar, P G
864 Vaidya T K
865 Vaidya W D
866 Valsangkar V G
868 Vaze P V
871 Waidya P B
876 Chipade R S
881 Karandikar N V
882 Khan Zaibunnisa Bashiruddin
883 Sawant S J
884 Sawant S G
886 Vaidya P P
887 Vardhamane D D
892 Deshchaugule P A
893 Doshi M M
896 Jambhekar K G
897 Jamkhindikar A R
898 Kapadi B H
901 Khond J N
905 Sane K D
906 Toro M G
908 Walkar V D
912 Godbole R S
914 Khare L G
917 Lagu R V
922 Samant D B
923 Agarwale D E
926 Karmarkar N G
927 Kher V J
931 Potdar G S
932 Vayakole V M
936 Potekar B R
938 Ranade G P
940 Dixit S G
942 Desai B R
943 Dongre B S
944 Pandya M I
945 Mehta N A
949 Patel R C
950 Goldsmith H R
951 Bhatt M V
952 Desai H V
954 Thakore D K
955 Doshi R C
956 Jani L K
957 Mehta B S
958 Vohra A N
959 Dewaskar S V
964 Vyas G K
965 Limkar M R
970 Bhatt V D
971 Jadeja S C
972 Shah P E
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977 Arkadi E G
978 Choudhari L G
984 Doshi H L
985 Mehta D J
986 Nagersheth A K
987 Patel I I
988 Raval C T
990 Shah D P
991 Shah E B
992 Shah H T
993 Shah K N
997 Shaikh G M A
998 Sheth S P
1001 Trivedi A B
1002 Vaidya J C
1003 Vaishnav M C
1005 Yajnik U V
1006 Acharya A K
1007 Barot L H
1009 Bhagat F M
1010 Bhatt C C
1011 Bhatt N J
1012 Bhatt P J
1014 Brahmbhatt J K
1015 Chhatrapati C P
1016 Chhaya N M
1017 Chhaya P A
1019 Chudasama G K
1023 Desai A R
1024 Desai A K
1027 Desai J R
1028 Desai K A
1031 Desai M P
1032 Desai O N
1033 Desai S B
1034 Dholakia N N
1035 Divatia N P
1037 Gawande J G
1038 Ghoda J R
1039 Gohel L G
1040 Hunter E J
1041 Jadhav R S
1042 Jani B D
1044 Joshi C D
1045 Joshi M L
1046 Joshi M J
1048 Kansara T V
1050 Kanuga D K
1052 Karnik C G
1054 Khadkiwala
1057 Majmudar I I
1061 Maru P N
1062 Mehta B N
1065 Mehta J C
1066 Mehta J S
1068 Mehta Pushpa Maganlal
1071 Oza S H
1072 Pandejee H G
1074 Parekh S F
1075 Parikh M H
1077 Parikh R M
1078 Parikh T M
1079 Pastakia F F
1081 Patel I M
1082 Patel K D
1085 Patel M A
1086 Patel M R
1088 Patel V M
1089 Patel V A
1090 Pathak C S
1096 Shah B R
1097 Shah B T
1098 Shah B N
1100 Shah C M
1102 Shah C H
1103 Shah D C
1106 Shah P N
1107 Shah P M
1108 Shah R H
1112 Shah V D
1113 Shah V P
1114 Shukla B K
1115 Sonawane R Y
1116 Suchak H M
1117 Tate B J
1118 Thakore J G
1121 Trivedi Shanta Mulshanker
1122 Upadhyaya M N
1123 Vachharajani
1126 Vasavada G J
1127 Vin C D
1128 Vohra U M
1129 Vyas M P
1135 Joshi N M
1136 Pathak T G
1138 Shah N B
1140 Pandit Malati Ishwarprasad
1142 Sheth J K
1143 Desai R H
1144 Dharwarker N D
1148 Lingadahalli M B
1149 Adabaddi V S
1150 Banasode S T
1151 Biradar V G
1152 Hanmantgad S N
1154 Honnapurmath C G
1155 Kulkarni A B
1156 Kulkarni G S
1157 Mangsuli C S
1158 Murnal S G
1160 Sulibhavi G V
1164 Halasigi K G
1167 Naik T D
1169 Pandurangi H H
1172 Raichur P H
1175 Bhat K R
1176 Chendvanker R G
1177 Dalvai A R H
1178 Gokrai B S
1179 Haldipur S V
1181 Hosangady M R
1185 Joshi V D
1188 Kulkarni A M
1189 Kulkarni S E
1191 Maggavi V V
1195 Nayak B T
1196 Padaki R N
1197 Padti R T
1198 Patil S P
1201 Bangalore C S
1203 Dani G G
1204 Deole G N
1210 Honawar M H
1211 Hosangady D E
1213 Kaisur T D
1214 Kamat S D
1216 Kengsur D R
1218 Kulkarni K E
1219 Kumbhar R B
1220 Mujahid S S
1221 Muzumdar S B
1223 Patil G G
1225 Patil S V
1226 Patil S A
1227 Rajawodeyar H M
1228 Rayadurg B B
1235 Deshpande S V
1236 Patil C V
1238 Hullhosur N S
1239 Malali G L
1241 Naik V G
1242 Sunkad N R
1244 Dondey M R
1245 Engineer Khorshed
1249 Advani Savitri Narainsingh
1251 Chandiramani D B
1252 Kewalramani H J
1253 Mulchandani L H
1255 Ablchandani K K
1257 Bhati I A
1258 Dudani J M
1259 Gangwani I M
1260 Jagtianey Popati Isardas
1261 Jagtianey G V
1262 Lalvani K H
1263 Mirachandani K K
1264 Prithiani J G
1265 Radhakrishnani N J
1266 Raisingani D K
1267 Ramchandani Devi Ranjitsing
1268 Sabhani D G
1269 Shahani B T
1270 Shivdasani K T
1271 Shivdasani S T
1272 Wadhwani S H
1275 Buxani M A
1278 Sayyid N M
1279 Gurubuxani B D
1286 Hiranandani A D
1289 Panwhar H M
1290 Pardasani N H

(Continued on page 7.)

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A PAGE ABOUT HEALTH, DISEASE AND MEDICINE

SURYA NAMASKARS

Indian Physical Exercises Devised By Ruler Of Aundh Drive Away T. B. From State

(By Dr. Vera Crassi).

It was while I was a guest of Balasahib Pant Pratinidhi, Ruler of Aundh, that I was afforded an opportunity of seeing the Surya Namaskara done by the students of High School in the Rajah's capital.

These Surya Namaskaras are a series of exercises modelled on the physical exercises done by the ancient Hindus long before the dawn of the Christian Era. They are performed in the early morning, just about the time of sunrise, when the air is still fresh and unsullied by the dust of the day's activities. Indeed, for lungs which are to fill themselves in the voicing of the Salutations to the Sun, the freshnesss of the morning air is essential.

Cleanliness of body is brought about by the activity of the sweet glands and the abolition of constipation consequent upon the exercise. The Rajah of Aundh does not omit to add that cleanliness of mind is also necessary as is purity of life.

TEN RULES OF HEALTH.

The intending devotee of the Exercises is advised in the following manner:—

(1) Have yourself medically examined,
(2) Weigh yourself,
(3) Measure your neck, biceps, forearm, chest, waist, hips and thighs,
(4) Compare your weight and measurements every six months,
(5) Abstain from exitants and narcotics,
(6) Wear as little as possible

Dr. Vera Crassi.

during the performance of of the exercises,
(7) Exercise in the open air or before an open window,
(8) Take a cold shower bath,
(9) Do not eat more than necessary. Follow a vegetarian diet as far as possible,
(10) Conduct a simple and pure life.

The exercises are so planned as to bring their gift of good health within the reach of rich and poor, men, women and children, town-dwellers and people in the country. As the Ruler of Aundh points out:—

"Even the great Indian game of wrestling needs one opponent, whilst most other games need either other players or outfits.

"Exercise with Indian Clubs or Dumb Bells cannot be done without clubs or dumb-bells. For riding you need a horse or bicycle. You cannot swim without water. Walking, though requiring no apparatus, requires a lot of time and does not develop the arms and all outdoor exercises depend upon favourable weather. Any sport or game requires a spacious ground and always available!"

All that is required for the Surya Namaskars is a smooth flat surface the length and width of one's body.

The time devoted to the Namaskars depends upon the individual, his or her health, strength and age.

ALL-INDIA POPULARITY.

So beneficial did the Ruler of Aundh find these physical exercises to his family and himself that he made it compulsory for the students of his capital to perform them once daily. This they do in the temple attached to the Palace under the supervision of their teachers.

The Rajah of Aundh wrote a book in his mother-tongue, Marathi, in order to bring the exact descriptions of the exercises, a list of the benefits obtained from their performance and his reasons for advocating their adoption within the reach of all his subjects, whether resident in Aundh State or elsewhere. The result of the appearance of this volume called "Surya Namaskars" was a deluge of letters from all over the sub-Continent of India, asking for a translation into English for those Indians who did not speak Marathi. An English translation was made and published. After this, translations were issued in Hindi, Gujerati, Kanarese, Telugu, Tamil, Urdu and Bengali. This serves to show the degree of appreciation and enthusiasm with which the Surya Namaskars were received by a nation composed of many races and speaking different tongues.

NO TUBERCULOSIS IN AUNDH.

There is no tuberculosis in Aundh State. It is a joy to see the students at exercise. Hundreds of young brown bodies bend and straighten and sway after each salutation. Beautiful broad chests, magnificently developed tell their own story of health. As the students exercise under compulsion in the Temple, so the adult men and women of Aundh exercise in their homes.

The second of the Ruler of Aundh is twenty years of age, straight of body as lance and wide of shoulder. He rides, swims, drives and flies and he has done Surya Namaskars, since his early childhood.

No Aundh State does not fear tuberculosis—it has its Surya Namaskars

THE SURYA NAMASKARS.

POSITION 1. Facing the east, stand erect with feet and knees together and palms pressing one another, thumbs touching the chest. Throw the chest forward with the abdomen slightly drawn in. Stiffen the whole body, especially the waist, and look straight. Say the salutation slowly and loudly. Close the lips, inhale deeply through the nose and do the remaining positions with lips closed. Hold the breath.

POSITION 2. Holding the breath, bend down keeping the knees straight, place the palms flat on the ground with the fingers together and the thumbs apart in a line with the toes, touch or try to touch the knees with the nose or forehead, and auto-suggest that you are gaining Health, Efficiency and Longevity. Exhale completely through the nose.

POSITION 3. Inhaling deeply through the nose draw back one leg touching the floor with the knee and toes, the knee of the other leg jutting ahead of the vertical arm. Look up, bending the head as far back as you can. Hold the breath.

POSITION 4. Holding the breadth draw back the other leg so that the big toes, ankles and legs touch each other. Keep the arms vertical and let the hips, back and the back of the head be almost in a line. Support the entire body on the toes and palms, keeping the legs straight. Continue holding the breath.

POSITION 5. Holding the breath rest the knees on the ground without moving the toes and palms; press or try to press the chin to the upper part of the chest; touch the floor with the lower part of the chest and forehead simultaneously, keeping the nose off the ground, draw in the abdomen so that it does not touch the floor and raise the hips as high as you can. Exhale completely through the nose.

POSITION 6. Keeping the toes, knees and palms as in Position 5, straighten the arms, inhale deeply through the nose; throw the chest forward; curve the back and look up to the ceiling or roof stretching the head as far back as you can. Hold the breath.

POSITION 7. Holding the breath, resume the posture as in position 4, slanting the arms and bowing the head, touch the floor with the heels keeping the legs straight. Continue holding the breath.

POSITION 8. Holding the breath bring forward one leg keeping the arms verrtical and place the toes in a line with the balls of the palms (the further forward the toes come the better), projecting the knee ahead of the arm. Touch the floor with the other knee and toes, look up as in Position 3. Continue holding the breath.

POSITION 9. Holding the breath, resume posture as in position 2, and exhale completely through the nose.

Taking a deep breath through the nose resume posture as in Position 1. Take special care that you keep the knees quite straight till you stand erect.

For the second Namaskar say the next Mantra. Shut the mouth. Inhale deeply through the nose and repeat all the positions, breathing all the while through the nose only.

MORE ABOUT FASTING CURE

All Diseases Are At Bottom One And Same: They are caused by Inveterate practice of Dietetic unrighteousness—Over eating & Hungerless Eating

(BY K. L. SARMA, AUTHOR OF 'PRACTICAL NATURE CURE', ETC.)

Mr. Lansbury described Mahatmaji's fast as a "triumph of mind over matter." Probably he meant by this that any other man fasting likewise would not have survived, if he did, it was a mistake, due to his unfamiliarity with the teachings and the practice of Nature-Cure.

MIND IN FASTING.

Mind is always triumphing over matter, there is nothing strange in that. What is strange is the triumph of mind over itself. The mind is in bondage to its own habits—habits of action and habits of thought. The strongest of all habits is that of eating, and now-a-days it is mostly hungerless eating of appet sing foods.

The strongest thought is the notion that food is indispensable for life—that to go without food for even a few hours is dangerous, weakening. This is sheer superstition. The worst of it is that doctors too are subject to it. Some of them say that an empty stomach will secrete digestive juice when the time comes round for the next meal, whether the meal is eaten or not, and in the latter case the juice will attack the inside of the stomach itself and eat it away. This is pure fancy.

What happens is, the stomach begins to secrete its proper juice only by the stimulus of taste, nor is the juice dangerous to the stomach itself. When fasting begins, the organ collapses and begins to take rest.

But now a different kind of activity begins; the stomach and allied organs, having ceased to labour as organs of assimilation, now begin to serve as organs of elimination. Instead of digestive juice, these organs begin to secrete impurities from the blood, mostly slimy substances; these need to be washed off by drinks of water. The addition of lime-juice helps this process of cleansing. If the matter stagnates, it would cause nausea.

The use of soda or Vichy water or other mineral water is not wise; for inorganic minerals are apt to enter into the tissues and cause mischief later on.

WEAKNESS IN FASTING.

Because the vital energies are all commandered for the renovation of the body by eliminating old arrears of morbid matter, there is little or no energy to spare for locomotion. Hence, it is perfectly natural for a faster to be weak, just as it is natural for a sleeper to be weak, the weakness in both cases is temporary.

The great alarm, shown by the doctors and others surrounding Mahatmaji during his fast, on account of his weakness, was entirely misplaced, the alarm would have been more reasonable, if the faster had been feeling exceptionally strong; where there are old encumbrances of morbid matter—as there is in the case of nearly every civilised person in these days—the commencement of elimination on a large scale—by fasting—must result in diversion of the vital energies from the voluntary, to the involuntary organs; and this diversion is the cause of the fasters' feeling of weakness. This feeling will pass away when the elimination ceases, as it will, upon the resumption of diet.

INSTALMENTAL FASTING.

But it is not necessary for a chronic to do the needful amount of fasting at one stretch. He can fast for short periods, again and again, until bodily purity and the cure of his disease are reached.

An instructive case of a cure by instalmental fasting is that of an asthmatic, who had suffered for fourteen years. The doctors in this case had given him to understand that his was incurable. For temporary relief he was taking certain pills, which latterly failed to give even relief

HOW ASTHMA WAS CURED.

The patient began his treatment under the supervision of this writer in Rangoon. His diet was reduced to one substantial meal a day, consisting entirely of conservatively cooked vegetables, flavoured with cocoanut scrapings; this meal he took at night; in the day he took a fruit-salad This, he thought, was fasting. It had the effect of suspending his asthmatic fits.

After one month of this course, he fasted absolutely for six days, and then returned to diet. Later on, he fasted for three days every week, and took the prescribed diet for the four days; thus he fasted for three days at a time for about a year.

He was warned that his disease was still latent and would become manifest again before a cure could be reached; and he was told also that when it became patent again he must fast it out. This happened exactly as predicted, he got a cure by following these instructions.

AGREEABLE DISAPPOINTMENT

It is not necessary for a patient to take to fasting for the sake of the cure. If anyhow he fasts, he gets the due reward. A nephew of Cicero, whose name was Agricola—in ancient Rome—was a chronic sufferer from pain in the belly. Having lost all hope of cure, he resolved on suicide, and, capriciously enough, he chose to die by 'starvation'; his notion was that thus he would punish the guilty organ, his stomach. He had no idea that fasting was exactly what the stomach was craving for, all the time. Death failed to appear, though the would-be suicide waited long enough; the only effect was, his pain disappeared Thus, he learned a valuable lesson in Curative Hygiene.

ANIMALS ALSO FAST

It is only civilised man that is afraid to fast; even when one is laid up with severe fever, and the tongue is heavily coated, doctors order frequent feeding; hence the very high percentage of deaths by fever in the hands of allopathic doctors.

But animals have no doctors, no hospitals, no nursing homes, nor anxious and meddlesome relations or friends; so they have the freedom to fast, when sick and the will to do so. Some ten years ago, in a village in the north-west corner of the State of Mysore, a buffalo calf, which was sick unto death, cured itself in a few days by sunbaths, water-drinking and fasting. Therefore, fasting is a natural remedy.

RETURNING TO DIET.

Any one can fast, if he has courage; but only a wise and stong-willed person can pilot himself safely through the period of transition from fasting to his normal diet. The organs of digestion having been out of work all these days, it is not easy, for them to deal with the usual rations all at once. They need a cautious vegimen, beginning with very light food in very light rations, taken at safe intervals, and passing gradually through many stages, to the standard of normal eating, of one or two substantial meals a day.

A FAIR GUESS.

What do we learn from the facts of the Fastieng Cure? The facts warrant us in affirming that fasting cures all kinds of chronic and acute diseases without distinction. When a patient fasts, Mother Nature does not inquire whether the case is dyspepsia, or rheumatism, or diabetes, or cancer, or syphilis, or leprosy. She just sets about the cure; for Her the names and forms of disease—which loom so large in medical science—are Maya; she cares only for the substance of the trouble. We infer from this two profound truths—that all diseases are at bottom one and the same, and that all are caused by the inveterate practice of dietetic unrighteousness—over-eating and hungerless eating. Else why should resting the stomach be the path to cure in all cases?

The sophisticated modern man would perhaps think that all this is too simple to be true. But truth is always simple.

Surya Namaskars

1st Position.

3rd and 8th Positions.

4th Position.

2nd and 9th Positions.

5th Position.

6th Position.

7th Position.

Junagadh State Medical Department

Attack On Chief Medical Officer In Local Journal Is Wholly Unfair And Unjustified

(By CHHAGANLAL P. NANAVATY.)

It has been, of late, a subject of curiosity for us all to know whether the funds which the Junagadh State provides so very generously for the Medical Department for giving relief to the indoor and out-door patients in the Rasulkhanji Hospital and the State Dispensary respectively, at Junagadh, are indeed well spent. Some undesirable criticism from hasty or irresponsible persons in the "Matru Bhumi," a vernacular weekly journal of Ahmedabad, is responsible for creating this situation.

No doubt, the Editor of the "Matru Bhumi", who is a resident of Junagadh, is expected to take particular interest in the welfare of the subjects of that Premier State of Kathiawar. It is just possible, therefore, that he may have been really actuated by the noble sentiment of doing some good to his fellow brethren, but it is a pity that at times he forgets his responsibility as a journalist, when out of over-enthusiasm, he allows in the columns of his paper the publication of certain absolutely perverse criticism. This is certainly deplorable and much more so in regard to a sacred institution whose sole object is to afford purely disinterested facilities for alleviating the sufferings of humanity.

AM NOT HOLDING BRIEF.

So far as the criticisms made against the Chief Medical Officer and his staff are concerned, these irresponsible correspondents, whoever they may be, have tried to make others believe that the machinery of the Medical Department is partially, if not wholly, a rotten one and Capt. P. T. Mazumdar, M.B., C.H.B. (Edin) is wanting in sympathy and kindness and careful attention too, towards the patients, both indoor and out-door.

Let me, at the outset, assure your readers that, so far I am concerned, I am neither holding any brief for either Capt. Mazumdar or any of his staff, nor is my appreciation of their work prompted by personal considerations. Capt. Mazumdar and his men can well defend themselves. But in fairness to the Captain and his subordinates I think it is necessary for me, as an impartial correspondent, to say what I and many others actually feel about them.

If the management was really hopelessly rotten or if there was the least suspicion about it, I would have been the first to criticise their action. I cannot tolerate the sufferings and hardships of diseased humanity who seek relief and shelter in the hospital and State Dispensary. I hope your discriminate readers will pardon me, if I quote at this juncture from Mr. B. G. Horniman's speech, which he had delivered, in the Bombay Municipal Corporation Hall in 1918 at the meeting of the Epidemeic Relief Committee of the citizens of Bombay, he said:—

"A culture of benevolence should be taken from Mr. Nanavaty's blood and municipal doctors be injected with that serum." I have quoted this expression of kind sentiments towards myself not without reluctance, as some of your readers might take me to be a man indulging in self-adulation. Let me, therefore, clear my position that I have thought it desirable to quote the sentiments of Mr. Horniman above referred to, to convince the readers of your esteemed paper that I always take interest in such matters and that there is nothing more sacred and more pleasing to me than serving suffering humanity and all other sentient creatures of God, the All Merciful Father of us all. I pray to God that He may not allow undue influence to sway on me in such matters.

MY OWN EXPERIENCE.

Coming to the point, I wish to say that I am a longstanding patient, suffering from physical disabilities due to a serious nervous break-down. I am victim of "sub-acute combined degeneration of Spinal Chord" for the last four years and have narrowly escaped from the cruel jaws of death. Any medical man can testify to the sufferings of a victim of a disease like mine which has permanently disabled me from free movements. However, by the efficient and kind treatment of our Agency Surgeon, Col. J. B. Hanu, as an indoor patient in the West Hospital, Rajkot, followed by Capt. Mazumdar's sympathetic treatment—I use the word sympathetic, because of the personal kind care and great attention with which he treated me ever since is, I feel better though not quite free from it clutches.

When occasionally I visited the Hospital with the help of my assistants, I have never allowed the opportunity to go in vain of making critical and minute observations of other patients attending the Hospital. I have found Capt. Mazumdar cool headed, most attentive, kind and courteous to one and all without any distinction of caste or creed.

The daily attendance of a very large number of out-door patients in the Dispensary, and nearly one hundred beds (which is the utmost capacity of the Hospital) of in-door patients in the hospital, are sufficient proofs of the Captain's popularity and the people's confidence in him. Not a single bed remains unoccupied in the Hospital. However, in cases of emergency Captain Mazumdar tries his utmost to afford accommodation to any patient who approaches him with the hope of seeking shelter, nursing and hospitality in the Rasulkhanji Hospital.

Captain Mazumdar, like a true humanitarian, is most sympathetic to the poor and needy patients. I am sure it was evidently at his initiative that the Junagadh State has extended its usual generosity by granting to the Hospital a handsome amount for helping to helpless patients. I know of cases in which the C. M. O. had kindly arranged to defray on behalf of the State expense of railway fare, food, clothing and travelling. There was one patient who, when discharged, was paid railway fare and other travelling expenses as far as the Punjab. I have seen many poor men in extremely pitiable condition personally attended to and treated by Capt. Mazumdar himself, in spite of his many assistants who could do that part of the work in the dispensary.

WILL CRITICS MAKE AMENDS?

Instead of appreciating the kindness and acknowledging the valuable services of a sympathetic gentleman like Capt. Mazumdar, who is our fellow citizen of Junagadh State, it is deplorable that certain irresponsible correspondents try to depreciate his work and services in the estimation of the public.

There are now only two local men as the heads of Departments in the State one, the Chief Accounts Officer and the other the Chief Medical Officer. If the information published in certain papers is correct, the former is on the eve of his retirement and one more outsider is expected to step in at the sacrifice of the subjects of the State who are the real tax payers, and the latter I mean the C. M. O., will then be left alone as the only State citizen who is the head of a Department. I do not grumble at the appointment of sympathetic outsiders such as Mr. Sequeira, Mr. Iyengar, Mr. Chhelshankar Dave, etc., but the whole sale importation of outsiders into prominent posts in the State service is certainly unjustifiable and detrimental to the interests of people of the State.

Do the correspondents of "Matru Bhum" supported by its over-zealous Editor, Mr. S. L. Nanavaty wish to drive out Capt. Mazumdar, and replace him by one more foreigner in the State service? I hope, certainly not; and patriotic as the Editor of the "Matru Bhumi" has been, he as a true Junagadhi and equally like a true journalist, will, it is to be trusted, surely make the necessary amends in his journal making whatever enquiries he thinks necessary about my appreciation of the Junagadh State Medical Department under Capt. P. T Mazumdar.

JADED APPETITES

The good housewife often has to rack her brain wondering what sweet to give the family for dinner It is difficult enough at the best of times to vary the same old dishes, but when a trying climate has worn appetites thin then give them Wincarnis Wine Jelly It is light, it slips down easily, it is nourishing, it is delicious

Wincarnis Wine Jelly solves the problem. It is made from real sun-kissed grapes, renowned since the days of Bacchus for their tonic and invigoration properties and it is based on one of the oldest jelly recipes in England You can be certain with this on your menu that you will have at least one dish which even the most jaded appetites will relish. Messrs. Cams, Norton & Co., 23, Medows Street, Bombay, have a limited supply of samples. Please apply early for these.

JAPAN MUST CHOOSE BETWEEN LONDON & MOSCOW

Politicians See New Move In Soviet Offer To Sell Chinese Eastern Railway To Japan And Recognise Manchukuo

TOKYO, (By Mail.)

"We cannot afford to be on bad terms with both. We must, therefore, patch up our differences with one or the other and seek friendship and co-operation Which is it to be, Britain or Soviet Russia?"

This, in brief, is the problem which many Japanese appear to be seriously considering at the present time, and it calls to mind the problem which confronted Japan in the opening days of the present century.

At that time, as now, Japan was badly in need of a friend. France, Germany and Russia had but recently combined to deprive her of the fruits of her victory over China in 1895, and the Russian Bear, which was already spreading its paws over Manchuria, was showing signs of wanting Korea—the "arrow head pointed at Japan's heart," as well.

The great Prince Ito held the opinion that the best way to avoid this throat was to seek Russian friendship. Other high councillors around the Throne thought differently, and advocated warding off the menace by means of an alliance with Great Britain, who likewise was fearful of the Russian Bear. In the end, the views of the latter prevailed and Ito, while actually on a visit to the Russian Capital, learned of the signing of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

BUG BEAR AGAIN

Now, once again, Russia is the bug-bear of Britain and Japan alike, and Japan, resentful of the combined front of 41 nations against her at Geneva—a combination which conjures up in her mind bitter memories of the triple intervention of Russia, France, and Germany 37 years ago—is once more feeling the need of a friend. Is she to turn to Britain as in 1901, trading on the fact that now, as then, Russia is the menace common to both; or is she to try the policy unsuccessfully advocated by Ito 32 years ago? Each has its pros and cons. Each has its proponent and its detractors.

The threat from Russia, which it is sought to avert, is from land and air and from subversive doctrines; partly a military threat, partly moral.

Britain figures but little as a potential enemy on land, but as a trade rival in the markets of the world—especially the textile markets—she is regarded as Japan's most dangerous opponent. In addition, there is, in the minds of most Japanese, the ever-present bogey of a potential Anglo-American naval combination against Japan.

ANGLO-JAP RELATIONS

At the moment, Japanese cotton traders and others are greatly agitated at the prospective loss, or partial loss, of India as one of Japan's hitherto most important markets, and they are voicing their resentment at the abrogation of the Indo-Japanese Trade Convention. Unless the projected talks in London between the British and Japanese industrialists take place and achieve success, it is asserted by many that a bitter trade war between the two countries is inevitable, and Anglo-Japanese relations will thereby become increasingly embittered.

It is probable that the wiser heads among the Japanese businessmen recognise the danger and folly of allowing such a development, and will therefore do their utmost to prevent it; but no good is to be gained by blinking at the fact that there are plenty of mischief makers, with axes of their own to grind, who are utilising the present somewhat inflamed national sentiment and seeking to confuse the real issue by contending that the abrogation of the Indian Convention is all a part and parcel of Britain's alleged anti-Japanese and anti-Asiatic policy, and that Japan should therefore come forth now as the champion of Asia and help to emancipate her fellow Asiatics, the people of India, who, it is contended, will be the principal sufferers from the abrogation of the Indo-Japanese Convention.

ANTI-BRITISH LEAGUE.

The recent formation of an "Anti-British Asiatic League" and the posters published by it serves to illustrate what is being done in this direction.

Another indication of the same kind is the appearance of articles, in some of the Japanese papers, suggesting that, as Britain has shown her "hostility" to both Japan and Soviet Russia by abrogating the Indo-Japanese Trade Convention and by partially severing her trade relations with Moscow, the two countries thus affected should join hands and form a united front against the common enemy. Moscow, these articles point out, professes to aim at the emancipation of the Asiatic nations, so that in this, too, they would have a link in common.

Although it is doubtful if such suggestions find much support in responsible quarters, they make a strong appeal to national sentiment in its present state of irritation and resentment. It is, in fact, at least conceivable that the Soviet, realising this, has purposely adopted its present conciliatory attitude, of offering to sell the Chinese Eastern Railway to Japan and to recognise the Manchukuo, in the hope that it may influence Japan to turn to Moscow rather than to England for friendship.—Reuter.

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7. The manufacture of Sugar is going to be started from early next season in December, 1933 without any loss of time.
8. A large number of shares has already been subscribed for but the shares list of the Company is still open and a small number of shares can still be had AT PAR.

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ALL QUIET IN AFGHANISTAN

Present Regime Very Popular, Says Education Minister

His Excellency, Sirdar Ali Mohamed Khan, Minister for Education, Afghanistan, who arrived in Bombay on Sunday from Kabul, is proceeding to Europe to-day by the s.s. Victoria to represent Afghanistan at the World Economic Conference.

In an interview when questioned about the recent assassination in Berlin of Sir Mohamed Aziz Khan, the Afghan Minister, His Excellency Sirdar Ali Mohamed Khan declared that the outrage should not be taken to indicate the existence of a political party against the existing regime in Afghanistan.

He affirmed that the crime caused greatset surprise in official circles in Kabul, and asserted that the present regime was very popular, and everything was quiet there.

Syed Kemal, author of the crime was studying in Germany on an Afghan Government scholarship.—A. P.

ROMANCE OF RICHEST GIRL

There was a happy family reunion at the Gare de Lyon recently, when Miss Barbara Hutton, the Woolworth heiress, the world's richest girl, accompanied by Prince Alexis Mdivani, met her parents. Barbara smilingly declined to say anything about her reported romance, but her father, Mr. Franklyn Hutton, filled the gap.

"The only thing I want," he said, "is my daughter's happiness. I do not care what nationality her future husband is provided he makes her happy."

All the party went on to the same hotel without confirming the report of the engagement of Miss Hutton and the Prince.

Miss Hutton had already refused to confirm or deny the report, when she and Prince Alexis arrived the other day at Marseilles from a world cruise.

"Nothing has been definitely decided yet," she said.

Her father then said the report of the engagement was premature but admitted that "there might be something in it."

"So far," he added, "I have not been consulted."

Senorita Ramona Borrell has been chosen Spain's "Miss Sports" for 1933.

MUTTRA TO HAVE MODEL TOWN

Scheme To Ease Congestion Of City

Mr. Jamna Prasad, BSc., LLB, Chairman Municipal Board, and Mr. Dwarka Nath Bhargawa, MA., LLB, Secretary Flood Relief Committee write:—

There are very few towns in the whole country which excel the beauty of the site and picturesqueness of the surroundings of the ancient town of Muttra. The sight on the riverside specially during the rainy season is superb and inspiring. Situated on the mounds with a complete drainage system and a satisfactory water works recently introduced, the health of the city generally speaking is far more satisfactory than that of many of the neighbouring towns, and hardly a town so full of religious interest could be found so free from the scourge of epidimics. Religious significance has considerably contributed to that halo of charm and attractiveness in the mind of an Indian visitor which the stretts with their massive stone constructions on either side so richly present.

CONGESTED TOWN.

The town at present, however, is extremely congested, and we can hardly find an open space for construction of new buildings in modern style. There is a great demand for open air living amongst the permanent citizens. There are many outsiders who would be too glad to get a suitable site for temporary or permanent residence in Muttra. In the new suburbs, viz. Dampier Nagar, all suitable sites have been disposed off since long, and it will be only by acquisition of new land close to the city that the demand for new sites can be met with. Persons interested in the matter will be glad to know that the District Board, Muttra has appointed a Sub-Committee under the Presidentship of the Collector, Muttra, to organize the laying out of a model town in the neighbourhood of the city. The suburb will be known as "Dible Nagar" as a living monument to the association of Mr. W. C. Dible, ICS, District Magistrate and Collector, Muttra, with the civic life of the town.

NEW SITE.

The Sub-Committee after careful consideration of the whole matter have chosen a very healthy site near the municipal water works at Bhuteshwar. There is a vast arta at the disposal of the Sub-committee sufficient to serve as sites for 100 buildings for the present. The water in wells which are plenty on the road side is soft and sweet. Moreover, it is expected that there will be no difficulty in extending the water works and electric connections to the new suburbs. The proposed site is situated on either side of Goverdhan road close to Muttra Junction, and is only a furlong of from the Sub-station Bhuteshwar on the G. I. P. Railway line. Kishori Raman High School is only 2 furlongs off and the city only about a mile.

There are other attractions for the proposed suburb. In its vicinity is the site of old Muttra town rich in archaeological finds and reviving the association of the child-hood of Lord Krishna. A very impressive and old tank called "Potra Kund" is also close by. Within a few furlongs is the big Jain Temple of Jambu Swami which is a central place for Jainism and attracts a large number of pilgrims. It is situated in very picturesque surroundings.

HELP THE SICK AND SUFFERING

Himalayan Hospital Needs Money To Keep It Going

Swami Virajanandji, Secretary, Ramkrishna Sevashrama, Shyamala Tal, P.O. Deori, Dt. Almora, U.P., writes:

The Ramakrishna Sevashrama is situated in the midst of deep Himalayan jungles interspersed with groups of hamlets here and there. There is no other means of medical relief within 30 miles from it, and this makes it a unique institution, the extreme necessity and importance of which is evident to all. People often come to be treated after a full day's journey,—and these are extreme and long-suffering cases and not being habituated to drugs recover with astonishing quickness.

The Sevashrama being located near the trade route between Thibet and the plains, many Bhutias falling ill in the jungles and at Tanakpur, being utterly helpless in a strange country, come to us for treatment.

The value of the work should not be gauged merely by the number of patients treated, but by the urgency of their demands and their extreme helplessness.

DUMB ANIMALS TREATED.

Another distinctive feature of the Sevashrama is the treatment given to dumb animals, such as cows, bullocks and buffaloes, which generally suffer from wounds, worms and foot and mouth diseases.

As we mentioned in our last report, the beautiful two storied building of the Sevashrama with its spacious quarters was completed last year, thanks to the generous support of our friends and sympathisers. But there is still a debt of Rs. 179-10-3 left, which we must pay off this year.

Moreover, owing to the prevailing economic depression, our Sevashrama suffered acutely from a fall in subscriptions, which greatly hampered our work, as we could not buy sufficient medicines to meet the urgent and ever-growing demand of the Hospital. We have to buy at least Rs. 300 worth of medicines and other hospital requisites this year to carry on our work efficiently. Is it too much to expect our generous friends to help us meet these urgent needs, which require but a modest sum of Rs. 500. What greater joy can there be than in rendering help to suffering humanity?

Any small contributions will be gratefully received at the above address.

KAMENEFF REPENTS AGAIN

Applies To Stalin To Restore Him To Party Membership

Kameneff who was originally expelled from Soviet Russia with Trotsky and Zinovieff for opposition to Stalin's policy, has made an application for the restoration if his party membership.

In his application to the Central Control Commission of the Communist party he gives a detailed account of the "erroneousness" of his political conduct and a full confession of his "crime," condemning his struggle against the leadership of Stalin. Kameneff states that he recognises that the Russian Communist party during recent years has been fighting victoriously and successfully, and progressing under Stalin's leadership. He states that he has definitely decided once and for all to abandon the road "which led him into theoretical and practical isolation from the party."

Kameneff was a member of the Opposition group which opposed Stalin's dominating group in the Communist party, and betwesn November, 1927, and January, 1928, most of the leaders of the Opposition were eypelled. Zinovieff and Kameneff and others were arrested and readmitted to the party later but both men were expelled again in 1932 with 18 other less well-known Communists.

LARGEST NUMBER OF MURDERS IN U. S.

Murder is more common in the United States than in any other civilised country, the rate being 10.8 per 100,000 of population, according to a survvey of 180 cities by Dr. Frederick B. Hoffman, statistician, published in the New York Spectator, insurance publication.

Memphis, Tenn., led the nation in 1932 in homicides, the survey showed, with a rate of 54.2. Seven other southern cities had a rate higher than 40 per cent. They Lexington, Ky., Jacksonville, Fla., Little Rock, Ark., Montgomery, Ala., Charleston, S. C., Savannah, Ga., and Birmingham, Ala.

Hoffman cited the slaying of Mayor Anton Cermak of Chicago by an assassin seeking to kill President Roosevelt as illustration of the fact tha it is easy to obtain weaposs in the United States.

BOMBAY BANK OFFICIAL CONCEALS MARRIAGE

Jury Holds Him Guilty Of "Heartless" Breach And Awards £800 Damages To Girl In England

That a man now employed at a bank in Bombay had concealed the fact that he was married 18 months before breaking off his engagement to a girl in England, was the statement made at Middlesex Sheriff's Court when a jury assessed damages at £800 in what was described as a "heartless" case of breach of promise, says "News of the world".

The action was brought by Miss Raina Edith Whitton, of Norlthumberland-avenue, Harrow, against Mr. Willlar Thomas Arnold Page formerly of Esher.

Miss Whitton revealed that in their letters, after Mr. Page had gone abroad, she called him "Sunny Jim" and he called her 'Curly Girl.'

Mr. H. A. Hanworth, who appeared for Miss Whitton, told the Court that in 1919, when his client was only 17 and Mr. Page 19, they were friends.

In the autumn of 1922, when Miss Whitton was 20 and Mr. Page 21, he stated that he intended to become engaged to her as soon as she was 21.

On Miss Whitton's birthday in March, 1923, Mr. Page did not give her a ring but a wrist watch, explaining that he could not afford to marry her at that time

They became engaged in 1924, and it was arranged that they should be married in 18 months. At a very early date Mr. Page made it clear that he did not wish Miss Whitton to get any employment, and she agreed.

"Early in 1929," proceeded Mr. Hanworth, 'Mr. Page was appointed to the branch of his bank in Bombay, and sailed in June of that year.

"He arranged that Miss Whitton should follow him to India in October for their marriage.

"She did not go in October because he said he was not quite ready, and his employers would not allow him to marry at present.

"FORGET AND FORGIVE."

They continued to correspond

(Continued on next Page)

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CAR BECOMES RULING FACTOR IN U. S.

From Luxury Of Quarter Century Ago It Has Become Common Necessity To-day

Comments on the revolutionary effect of the automobile on the social habits of the American people in less than a generation were offered by Malcolm M. Willey and Stuart A. Rice, co-authors of "Communication Agencies and Social Life," recently. This monograph is one of the series sponsored by the Research Committee on Social Trends appointed by former President Hoover.

Despite economic conditions, it is expected that there will be no diminution in volume of motor vacationist this year. Motor touring, it has been asserted by traffic experts, has become an ingrained habit with millions and the extension of hard surface trails into hitherto inaccessible picturesque regions has added, to the call of the open road.

Changing life and objectives of the American people have been stressed by Mr. Willey, who is professor of sociology at the University of Minnesota, and Mr. Rice professor of sociology and statistics at the University of Pensylvania.

ONLY 3,000 IN 1900.

It has been estimated that in 1900 there were 3,000 motor cars in operation in the United States" it was stated by Messrs. Willey and Rice. "Still, America went bicycling and buggy riding over city streets and country lanes, little realizing that in a generation the new American would be dashing hither and yon with incredible speed in the automobile. It is possible that no innovation of such far-reaching importance had ever before been disseminated with such great rapidity. Its influences ramified throughout the whole of the culture, and the very modes of thought and language have undergone transformation in consequence."

The authors presented statistics showing that in 1901, only one state, New York, collected license revenues from owners of motor vehicles, the sum collected in that year being dol. 954. Two years later Massachusetts also derived revenues from this source. As late as 1909 only twenty-two states were getting revenue from automobile licenses, and it was not until 1913 that all the states were obtaining money from this source of taxation. In 1913, according to figures reported in the monograph, the combined passenger automobiles and motor trucks registered in this country numbered 1,258,062. Figures supplied by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce indicated that in 1930 there were 26,545,281 registered cars and motor trucks on the highways of the United States, the number declining to 25,814,103 in 1931.

INTEGRAL PAST.

"In the brief space of nineteen years, when mounting numbers attested to the emergence of the automobile from the novelty status, there undoubtedly were discerning individuals who regarded it as vehicle that would ultimately displace the horse and carriage," Messrs. Willey and Rice added. "Its efficiency would have argued for this substitution. It is hardly conceivable, however, that twenty years ago there were many observers who foresaw the extent to which it would shortly become an integral part of the culture pattern of American life.

"In actuality not merely has there been a replacement of earlier vehicles, but in addition a penetration of the automobile into classes of the population that hitherto had never owned vehicles of any kind other than the bicycle.

"Moreover, the coverage of the automobile within the corresponding classes is now vastly greater than was the coverage of the horse and carriage. This horizontal and vertical diffusion of the new conveyance has in less than half a generation proceeded to the point where the automoble is no longer regarded as a luxury. Its wide distribution reflects the attitude which regards it as a necessity under the conditions of modern life."

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BRITISH G. P. O. SPEEDS UP

New Machine Stamps 1,000 Letters A Minute

A gigantic reorganisation and speeding-up programme planned for 1933-34 by the G.P.O. will make the service in a few month's time the best and most up-to-date in the world, says the "Sunday Express."

It includes:

Indian air-mail extension to Australia.

New Machines to stamp 1,000 letters a minute.

New head post offices with "express" apparatus for mail handling.

"Railway express" letter service.

"All-underground" telephone cables.

Negotiations are now in progress for extending the Indian air-mail service to Australia, thirteen thousand miles in all.

The Indian section is to be operated by a company to be known as the Indian Trans-Continental Airways. This company will be subsidised by the Indian Government, and its personnel will as far as possible be Indian, and will be trained by Imperial Airways.

Mails carried by air over the new route will also be accepted for New Zealand.

TO AUSTRALIA

A high official of the Post Office said to a "Sunday Express" representative: "The service is to be a weekly one to Singapore, but at present no decision can be made regarding the Australian section until we have been able to judge the volume of support it will receive.

"The charges will be one shilling a half-ounce from England to Singapore, and 1s 3d a half-ounce to Australia—the latter fee also includes delivery to New Zealand.

"At the commencement we aim at delivering mail in Australia in about twelve to fourteen days, compared with five weeks by the sea route.

"With regard to other developments we have found that there is a continuing increase in letter matter, and to deal with this we shall instal new stamping machines in sorting offices, capable of dealing with one thousand letters a minute.

"Among the new facilities will be the Railway Express Letter service. With this it will be possible, for a flat rate of half a crown, to hand in an express letter to the nearest post office for such places as Liverpool, Aberdeen or Bournemouth.

THUNDERSTORMS IN FRONTIER

Arabian Sea Monsoon Show Signs Of Strengthening

POONA, June 12.

Yesterday's unsettled conditions in north of the Bay of Bengal have developed into a shallow depression of Orissa and the Circles coast. The Bay monsoon has been strong in Assam and fairly active in Lower Burma, and has exteded into Bengal. The Arabian Sea monsoon has been weak along the West Coast of the Peninsula and in Deccan, but it is showing signs of strengthening.

Fairly widespread thunderstorms have occurred in the North-West Frontier Province, the Punjab, the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa and the Central Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur; Bihar; Konkan; and Malabar; and local in Upper Burma; United Provinces; east Central India; east Central Provinces; southwest Punjab; Hyderabad and Mysore; while a few falls have occurred in Orissa; west Central Provinces; Punjab Hills; Northwest Frontier Province; Madras Deccan; and north Madras Coast.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair three-quarters of an inch; Victoria Point two: Mergui one and a half; Kyaukpyu, Maymyo one; Amherst, Rangoon, Gwa half; Lashio, Minbhu a quarter; Jalpaiguri, Chaibasa, Gaya, Darbhanga two; Dibrugahr, Sibsagar, Cherrapunji, Saugor Island, Daltonganj one and a half; Tezpur, Silchar, Darjeeling, Patna Naya, Dumka one; Calcutta, Burdwan, Dinajpur half; Shillong, Cox's Bazar, Narayanganj, Berhampore, Sandheads, Hazaribagh a quarter; Konkan one and half; Benares, Mussorie one; Allahabad, Nowgong, Jubbulpore, Nagpur, Raipur, Chanda half; Dehradun, Mukteshwar, quarter; Murree one and a half; Khushab quarter; Hanamkonda, Mercara one; Ratnagiri, Karwar, Trivandrum, Bellary and Masulipatam half; Marmagoa, Gadag, Nizamabad, Mangalore and Cochin a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will increase in Burma, northeast India and east Central Provinces, and extend in north Madras coast, and scattered thunderstorms will recur in west Central Provinces, United Provinces and Punjab Hills. The monsoon will strengthen in Konkan, Deccan and Malabar.

Heavy Rainfall Warning:—Locally heavy rain is likely in Lower Burma, southeast Bengal, Orissa, Chotta Nagpur and east Central Provinces during next forty-eight hours.—A. P.

MYSORE RACES

Acceptances For Tuesday's Meeting

MYSORE, June 12.

The following are the acceptances for the last day of the Mysore Races to be held on Tuesday:—

PEAR'S PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

2-45 P.M.—

Chanson 9-4; Tea Dance 8-13; Silknot 8-10; Savoy 8-3; Telephone 7-6; Dunloaghaire 7-5.

POONA PLATE. (Div. I.)—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Fakri Pasha 9-4; Jinny 9-0; Shaiban 8-13; Shekib 8-9; Highflier 8-8; Kayid Saud 8-0; Galliard 8-3; Azroom 7-12.

PALACE PLATE (Div. I.)—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Broadway Joe 9-4; Great Pearl 8-11; Lignan 8-6; Mahalakshmi 8-6; Pamela Mary 8-4; Snoops 8-0; Alesia II 7-11; Asphalt 7-4.

PALACE PLATE. (Div. II.)—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Tom Fair 9-4; Lira 8-2; Golden Dew 7-12; Hammette 7-11; Lance Thrust 7-10; Triple Crown 7-10; Darlc 7-10; Old Buckenham 7-8.

POONA PLATE. (Div. II.)—Distance 7 furlongs.

Regard 9-4; Shazaman 9-0; Dhib Shalwa 8-9; Match Box 8-3 Gazi 8-2; Jaibala 8-1; Subrang 8-1; Broker 8-1; Kummer 8-0; Maarib 7-13; Al Capone 7-5.

JUBILEE PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Happy Baby 9-4; Thyroid 9-2; Winks 9-0; Roundlay 8-10; Bold Breeze 8-10; Irish Star 8-8; Herring 8-6; Prospercian 8-6; Ardmore Lass 8-1; H. O. 7-10.—A. P.

KOLHAPUR PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Rin Tin Tin 9-4; Capitol 9-0; Kashaf 8-13; Ahnaf 8-13; Union Jack II 8-13; Zoolum 8-12; Berlin 8-11; Kanzalzaman 8-10; Jamil 8-9; Arabian Apple 8-8; Quinze 8-6; Atshaen 8-0; St. Andrew's Eve 7-12; Al Khaboor 7-5; Shooting 7-4; Waadib 7-3; Noor Jamal 7-0.

"HEAVENLY TWINS"

Lloyd And Churchill Go To Manchester On "Saving" Mission

The writer of "Miscellany" in the "Manchester Guardian" makes the following observations apropos the visit of Lord Lloyd and Mr. Winston Churchill to Manchester in mail week:—

Manchester seems to be full of distinguished visitors this week. On Wednesday it was Prince George, who slipped in and out unbeknownst to most of us, an to-day it will be Mr. Winston Churchill and Lord Lloyd, the world-famous Babes in the Wood of the Grand Conservative Party Pantomime who are determined to elude their Wicked Uncle Mr. Baldwin. Prince George arrived surreptitiously and did ggood by stealth, but there will be no nonsense of that sort about the Heavenly Twins of to-day's well-advertised performance; the Cromwell Monument would fall off its perch, with astonishment if these particular lads allowed themselves to arrive in the village unnoticed. To them publicity is the breath of life, as it is to all true pantomime artists.

Moreover, they have to work to do; they have come here not only to "Stop the Scuttle from India" but also to "Save Lancashire Trade." One would have thought on past form that saving anything was a one-man job with Mr. Churchill; he has "saved" so many things single-handed, from Antwerp to Archangel, that it is a little difficult to see why he should now need any assistance from Lord Lloyd. But we may see here a divided duty. Each Babe will have his own burden; Lord Lloyd will stop the scuttling while Winston attends to the rescue work.

What the distant Wicked Uncle thinks about the escapade is not known with certainty; he is a placid and popular sort, and possibly never thinks about it at all except in some such terms as "Boys will be boys." But if the Heavenly Twins are casting envious eyes on the leadership of the Grand Old Party, as distinct from isolated duets on to-day's Manchester model, the Wicked Uncle may be excused a smile—even though he is at the head of what is sometimes called "the Stupid Party." At its worst it is not so stupid as all that. As Charles II. is said to have remarked to his brother James, "They'll never kill me, Jamie, to make you king."

FIGHT FOR £1,000,000 CHILD

After 8 Years Court Decides Child Should Stay With Mother 9 Months A Year

The grandfather of a £1,000,000 child is in London. He is a troubled man. For eight years at an expense of thousands of pounds the parents—one of whom is his daughter—have waged a legal battle for possession of Diana, his eleven-year old granddaughter.

He is Sir Frederick Williams Taylor, director of the Bank of Montreal and one of the first citizens of Canada, says the "Sunday Express."

The testimony in the fight for his granddaughter, Diana Duff Frazier, ran to 640,000 words and filled eight volumes.

It was taken from chambermaids, waiters, private servants, porters, stewards and others from all parts of the globe, subpoenaed to prove that one or other of the contestants was not fit to have the custody of the child.

KEYHOLE PEEPING.

Great architects were brought into court by both parties as experts, many hours were spent to find if it were possible to see through certain keyholes.

Evidence resulting from spying and eavesdropping in all parts of America, Canada, and France was collected at the expense of thousands of pounds.

The case occupied hundreds of hours and scores of lawyers and squads of detectives were involved.

And now after eight years the judge of the Supreme Court at Florida has reached a decision—helped by the child herself.

He declared that she was to spend nine months a year with her mother and the remainder with the father, because Diana when asked said she would rather stay with her mother "because she did not like papa's new wife."

KIDNAPPING FEAR.

A "Sunday Express" representative found Sir Frederick Williams Taylor in his Eaton-square house, where Mr. Baldwin is his neighbour.

He is a gentle, white-haired man with piercing blue eyes, a Captain Kettle beard, and a charming manner.

"All this publicity has placed my granddaughter in great danger," he said.

"Now that the world knows her income she has to be guarded day and night against kidnappers.

"We are terrified that some one might try to take her away. She is in New York, and every care is being taken of her."

Bombay Bank Official Conceals Marriage

(Continued from previous page).

until June, 1931, when she suddenly received a short letter saying he was married and very happy, and that in the circumstances he could not write again and she must forget and forgive.

"She replied that she would get in touch with her solicitors, but thinking it over, she decided not to do anything, destroyed all his letters, and wrote wishing him happiness.

"Inquiries were started later," continued Mr. Hanworth, 'and a very remarkable and heartless aspect appeared in the case. Actually, 18 monthhs before this letter was sent, Page was married.

From Dec. 14, 1929, until he wrote this letter in June, 1931, he kept this girl in ignorance of the fact that he was married and was not a single man anxious and willing to marry her."

Mr. Hanworth added that it was learned that Mr. Page's salray was 1,300 rupees a month, or about £1,170 a year

HAD TO SEEK EMPLOYMENT.

Miss Whitton declared from the witness box that when Mr. Page was transferred to India he stated that it was worth going away because he would be able to offer her a position such as few men of his age could.

She wrote to him sometimes twice a week, while he wrote very frequently at first, but not so often later.

"He said he was tired and working very hard up to nine o'clock at night.' Miss Whitton went on.

"He said the life out there was not anything for a single man'

In consequence of the breaking off of her engagement, she had had to seek employment. All she could obtain was 30s. a week.

In his summing up the Under-Sheriff, Mr. Stanley Ruston, remarked that the case was a heartless one of breach of promise.

Miss Whitton was to be commended on her fairness in not putting forward a claim for expenses for her trousseau.

"I hear a good many of these cases," the Under-Sheriff observed, "and it is very rarely that we do not get special damages claimed for the trousseau."

The jury assessed damages as stated.

OLD OPERATIVES ATTACK NEW ONES

Ahmedabad Mill Trouble : Five Injured Removed To Hospital

AHMEDABAD, June 12.

Further inquiries regarding the assault on some of the new operatives of the Commercial Mill show that the Mill had recently reduced the wages of the Weaving Department workers and employed new operatives in the place of the old ones who did not agree to the reduction of wages.

It appears that while the Head Jobber accompanied by another operative was leaving the Mill in the evening on the 10th inst. two old operatives told them to find employment for them; the former replied that as they were employed by the Mill Agent, they could not find employment for them. The two old operatives are thereupon said to have threatened them. Next morning as the Head Jobber accompanied by four other new operatives was coming to the Mill, they were assaulted near the Railway crossing by five old operatives armed with sticks and dharias.

A large crowd assembled on the scene and a passing train had to slow down on the crossing when some of the assaulters jumped into the train. In the meantime, Khan Bahadur Nadirsha, Deputy Superintendent of Police, with an armed police party arrived and arrested four assaulters while one of them is still absconding.

Five injured operatives were removed to Hospital.—A P.

WHEN EUROPEANS WENT ABOUT IN EVE'S DRESS

A FEW CENTURIES AGO WHEN EUROPEANS WORE EVE'S DRESS AND CLEANED THEIR BODIES BY RUBBING THEM WITH MUD. INDIANS WERE USING PERFECTLY MADE SOAPS AND WERE WEARING CLOTHES OF SILK AND GOLD.

IMPOSSIBLE
EVEN FOR THE BEST SCIENTISTS OF EUROPE
TO MAKE SOAPS AS GOOD AS GODREJ'S AT GODREJ'S PRICES!!!

High class toilet soaps could be made cheaply only in India not in Europe. Toilet soaps are made either from animal fats or vegetable oils and they are both very dear in Europe. Good animal fats are used in Europe for edible purposes and most of the fats used in soap-making are obtained from the carcasses of dead animals and from slaughter house offal. For making cheap soaps for export fat is recovered even from human excreta.

☞ It was said in the "Times of India' a few months ago that many medical men were of the opinion that cheap imported toilet articles were giving rise to skin diseases.

Many varieties of oils suitable for soap-making are produced largely in India and are very cheap.

GODREJ'S TOILET SOAPS Nos. 1 and 2

are better than all imported soaps and hundreds of doctors recommend them for keeping the skin in health.

GODREJ'S "TURKISH BATH" AND "BABY" SOAPS ARE AS GOOD AS THE BEST EVER MADE IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD AND YET THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST EVER MADE EITHER IN INDIA OR ANYWHERE ELSE.

Appreciative testimonials have been received from Dr. Annie Besant, Poet Rabindranath Tagore, Sir Phiroz C. Sethna, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas.

The well-known French Jeweller Mon. Joseph Van. Pragg doing business in Bombay and Paris, says:

"My skin is very sensitive. I have used the best of European and American soaps but I find Godrej's to be better than all those soaps and I AM TAKING GODREJ'S SOAPS WITH ME TO PARIS FOR USE WHILE IN EUROPE."

A GERMAN SKIN SPECIALIST WRITES TO SAY: "Soaps made of animal fats retard perspiration by clogging the pores of the skin. I am a constant user of your No. 1 vegetable soap which in my opinion must find universal recognition as a health and beauty soap."

SAYS MAJOR DICKINSON, GOVERNMENT CHEMICAL ANALYSER: "GODREJ'S SOAPS are perfect in all respects."

BEWARE!

Majority of soap-makers in India use ANIMAL FATS. All Toilet Soaps made by GODREJ SOAPS LIMITED are guaranteed free from all adulterants and made of PURE INDIAN VEGETABLE OILS.

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BOMBAY TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1933

Dramatic Arrest Of Ex-Constable & Woman

Doctor's Suspicion Leads To Discovery Of Alleged Theft Of Jewellery Committed In Delhi

An ex-Constable of the Delhi Police, and a young woman, who are alleged to have committed a daring theft at Delhi have been arrested by the Bombay Police under dramatic circumstances.

Bolaram, alias Biharilal Ramchandra, the ex-Constable and Gangadevi Motiram came to Bombay on June 6, after visiting Muttra, Agra, and Delhi, and put up in the Sind Punjab Hotel at Dhobi Talao. Soon after their arrival in Bombay they made large purchases of gold and silver ornaments.

SUDDEN ILLNESS.

On Sunday morning Bolaram was taken suddenly ill and was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he told the doctor that he had been poisoned by some body.....

DOCTOR INFORMS POLICE.

The doctor telephoned to the Esplanade Police Station, about the incident, and also informed them the man was behaving in a strange manner, although he did not suspect the case to be one of poisoning.

Sub-Inspector Hakim, who went to make inquiries to the hospital, found Gangadevi seated on the cot of Bolaram and engaged in conversation with him.

WOMAN SEARCHED.

On seeing the police officer, Gangadevi went out and Bolaram told the police officer that in the event of his death, his body should be sent to Delhi for burial. On being questioned by the police officer, the doctor opined the case was one of nervous break down and not of poisoning. While Gangadevi was going out, the police officer noticed Bolaram passing a small bundle into her hands. He followed her to the corridor and asked her what she had in the bundle which the patient had passed to her. Being dissatisfied with her reply, the police officer made a search and found Rs. 3,600 concealed in the bundle.

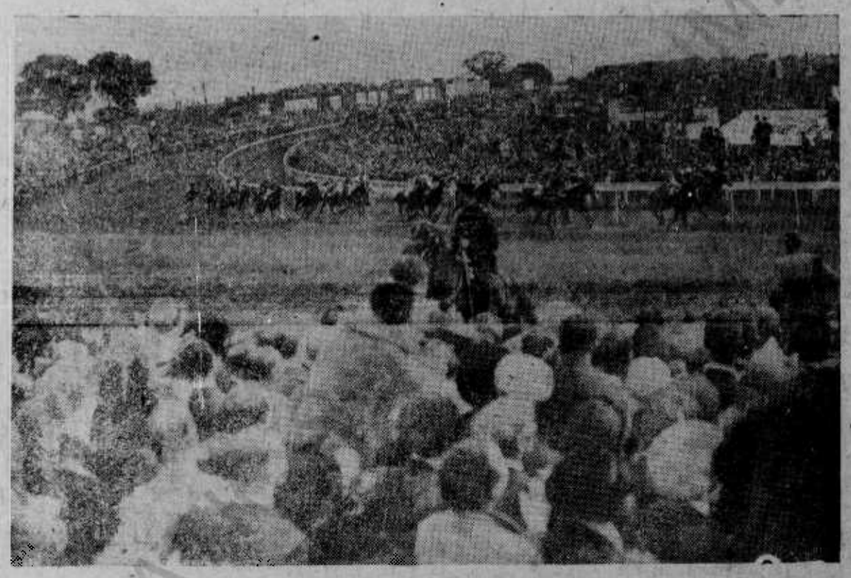
WHAT POLICE FOUND.

As both the man and the woman could not give a satisfactory reply regarding this money, the police made inquiries at Delhi over the 'phone, and learnt that both the man and the woman were implicated in a daring robbery at Delhi.

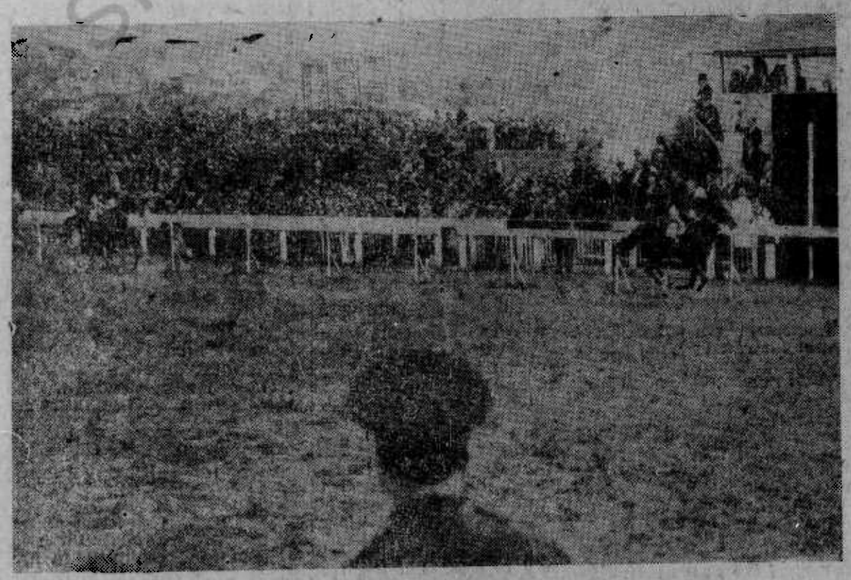
The police searched the hotel occupied by the accused and recovered jewellery worth Rs. 500. Bolaram was discharged from the hospital on Monday morning and placed before Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court, along with the woman. On the application of Sub-Inspector Hakim the accused were remanded to police custody till June 29.

PICTURES OF THE DERBY

Lord Derby, the famous sportsman peer, won the classic Derby at Epsom on May 31. His Lordship is leading the winner after the race.



The field rounding Tattenham Corner led by Thrapston, also owned by Lord Derby, the owner of the winner Hyperion.



The Finish of the Derby with the winner Hyperion, leading King Salmon (who came second) by many lengths. He won in record time of 2 minutes 24 seconds.

"Treachery Is Alien To Hindu India"

Salvation Of Both India & England Lies In Mutual Trust & Not In Mundane Safeguards, Says Dr. Moonje

Prof. Sir S. Radhakrishnan, who is proceding to Geneva to attend the League of Nations, said that although he was not a politician, he would like to stress the point that other things were also as important for India as politics.

Dr. B. S. Moonje on behalf of the Hindu Mahasabha Delegation who is also proceeding to London to give evidence before the Joint Select Committee when interviewed said:—

I am going to England on a mission of peace and friendship. The essential basis of the political relations of India with England is the realization on both sides of the inevitable need of Constructive and practical friendship are unity between the two Nations.

Leaving aside the Moslems who are dreaming of a separate Sovereign Federation called the Paeksthan Composed of Afghanisthan, N. W. F. Province, Punjab, Sind, Baluchisthan and Kashmere with Afghanisthan as the centre and leader; the Hindus who form the Majority in India have none to look upto of their own beyond the frontiers of India. Their all is concentrated in and confined to India. Consequently in these days of political friendship and offensive and defensive alliances between nations brought together by circumstances within nobody's control, the Hindu India cannot afford to remain isolated and in times of need and real emergency, there can be no more trustworthy and handy friend to India than England, as India has been to England, however bitterly and uncompromisingly the Hindu India may be fighting the British at the present moment for her birthright of Swaraj.

ENGLAND'S DUTY.

If England in her annoyance and the Hindu India in her passion and prejudice roused by her keen struggle for Swaraj were to forget the inevitableness of mutual friendship, and unity, both will be heading on towards eventual ruin and both will prove false to the higher mission of world peace, and concord which seems to be the destiny ordained by the Almighty for both in unity. The history of the Parsi migration to India proves the one central fact that treachery is alien to the inherent temperament of the Hindu India towards one who owns and professes friendship however keen may be the struggle that may be going on at the time between the two for the realization of the essential purity and spirituality of the friendship.

I hope it shall be possible to bring this fact home to the statesmen and leaders of thought of the British people. In it lies the salvation both of India and England and not in the so-called and much advertised mundane safeguards.

SCHUSTER ON HIS MISSION TO LONDON

Discloses His Plans About "Good & Sound Reserve Bank For India" Before Leaving For Economic Conference

When interviewed on Board "The Victoria" Sir George Schuster, who is proceeding to attend the World Economic Conference, said that so far as the Conference was concerned, he and the Delegation would stress the point about the general monetary problems, and as for the Reserve Bank for India he would do his best to get a "good and sound" Reserve Bank for India.

When questioned whether there was any possibility of Sir Purushottamdas and others getting out of the Conference due to difference of opinion, Sir George said that he would not like to say anything about it; but what he wished was that there should be the possibility of all getting together and evolving a sound policy for India. He would be very sorry if any of them walked out.

"What we all want as a result of the World Economic Conference is a rise in the price level of commodities. Efforts of the Indian Delegation will be concentrated on pressing for a concerted policy to produce this result.

As regards the Reserve Bank, all I can say is that we shall do our utmost to work out a sound plan so that, this important Institution may be working successfully, and with the support of Indian opinion behind it when the new constitution is inaugurated added Sir George.

Sir George Schuster hopes to return to India about the middle of August.

SPLIT AMONG IRISH REPUBLICANS

Prominent Leaders Break Away To Form Red Army: Gun Running On South Coast

LONDON, June 12

The "Morning Post's" Dublin correspondent states, as a sequel to the Roman Catholic hierarchy's denunciations of communism, there has been a split in the Headquarters Staff of the Irish Republican Army, some of whose most prominent leaders have broken away and hope to form a Red Army, acting under the inspiration of the newly formed Irish Communist Party.

The situation was complicated by the extensive gun running on the South coast of Ireland last week. Cargoes of arms believed to have come from Russia are reported to have been landed on the coast of Cork.

There has been great military activity at Cork and Waterford.

Irish Free State aeroplanes are patrolling the coast watching for gun running vessels.—Reuter.

NOT REPRESENTATIVE

Protest Against Berar Chamber Of Commerce

(From A Correspondent.)

AKOLA, June 12.

A general meeting of the Memon Merchants' Association was held on June 10 under the Presidentship of Seth Haji Esmail Abdulla Patel. The following resolution was passed unanimously:—"The Memon Merchants' Association protests against the formation of a so-called Berar Chamber of Commerce which is illegal. This was formed by some individuals and not in consultation with the Akola and Berar Merchants and therefore such formation is partial and illegal. The Association apprehends that such partial formation is detrimental to the interest of merchants. Therefore any delegation representation sent by or through the Chamber would not bind us nor the merchants."

HOUSTONS EXECUTION POSTPONED

Sequel To Sister's Appeal For Mercy

AHMDEABAD, June 12.

A sister of Sergeant Houston, who has been sentenced to death for shooting dead Inspector Green in the City Police Lines, has made a petition from Belfast in Ireland to his Majesty, the King, for mercy saying that her brother murdered Inspector Green in a fit of insanity.

As correspondence between the Secretary of State for India and the Government of India is going on in this connection, the execution of Sergeant Houston is postponed.—A. P.

Dr. Appel, a Philadelphia psychologist, says a million children in America are in danger of becoming nervous wrecks because of the discord between their parents and too much cramming at school.

SAMYAVADI SANGHA IN LONDON

Mr. Subhas Bose's Suggestion Adopted

LONDON, June 11.

Arising from Mr. Subhas Bose's suggestion to organise a Samyavadi Sangha, the Third Indian Political Conference has formed a committee of 22 to take necessary action.—Reuter.

CHICAGO WORLD FAIR TRAGEDY

Aeroplane Crashes Killing 2 Pilots & 8 Passengers

CHICAGO, June 12

Eight passengers all visitors to the World Fair here, and two pilots were killed when an Amphibian plane crashed in flames in a high wind.—Reuter.

ACROSS ATLANTIC IN 36 HOURS

Sparish Airmen Fail To Beat British Record

HAVANA, June 11.

The Spanish airmen, Capt. Barberan and Lieut. Collar, who failed to beat the British long distance record landed at Camaguey in Cuba 4,000 miles from Seville after flying the Atlantic under 36 hours.—Reuter's Special.

HE SIMPLY ABHORS CIVILIZATION

"Dead" Man Lives In Jungle For 40 Years

"William is dead—killed by aborigines."..... That was the report which reached Mr. Charles Hindmarsh Cook, a railway official at Port Lincoln (South Australia) long ago, says an Adelaide message.

He was told that the bodies of two men had been found speared in Queensland, and one of them had been identified as William Cook. And from that day no letters were received from William.

So, for 43 years, Mr. Cook mourned his brother. Now he is to meet his "dead" relative once again.

A short time ago a letter came to Port Lincoln asking for some particulars necessary for a legal document. It was from Mr. William Cook.

A search for the sender led into the bush to a place named Mudlark Creek, in the Trentham district of Victoria. There an old man of seventy was found in a gold miners' camp. It was William Cook.

He was amused to hear of his reported death. He had spent the past 40 years or so, driving cattle, shearing sheep, working on railways—and searching for gold. Always in remote places—away from civilization—he had lost touch with the rest of his family.

"I can't stand life in cities," William Cook explained.

But now he is looking forward to a visit from his brother-man who has mourned him so many years.

LONDONERS SURRENDER 1,500 GUNS

Scotland Yard's Offer Of Immunity Has Quick Results

As a result of the recent appeal of the Commissioner of Police that persons possessing firearms without the necessary certificate should surrender them, nearly 1,500 have been given up to the Metropolitan Police.

This was stated in an official communique issued from Scotland Yard which added that the Commissioner "now desires to remind the public that the period of immunity from proceedings will expire on May 31. Until that date if any person in the Metropolitan Police district who has unlawful possession of a firearm surrenders it together with any ammunition, at a police station, no action will be taken."

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